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Building For The Future

Gratia A. Countryman

Books In Relation To Significant Trends

Jennie M. Flexner

Personnel In Relation To Significant Trends

Sydney B. Mitchell

Place Of Photography In The Reproduction And Preservation Of Source Material

Dr. L. Bendikson

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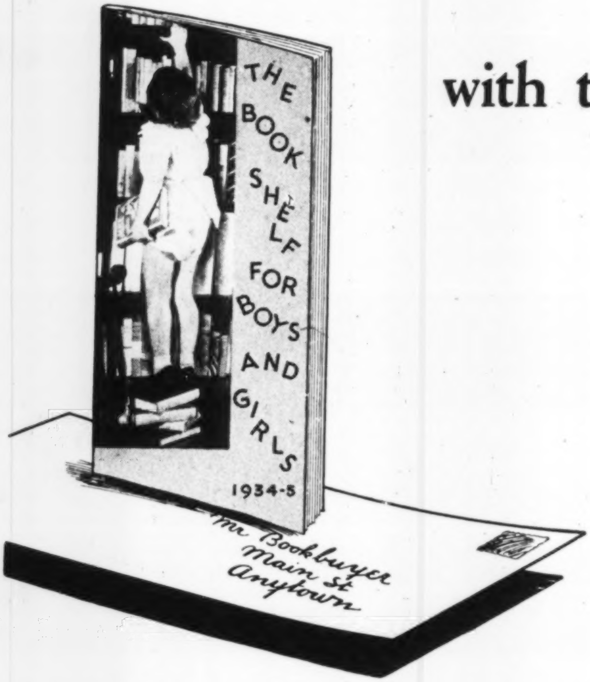

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Building For The Future[1]

By GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN

Librarian, Minneapolis, Minn., Public Library

WE ARE hearing and reading much of a dawning new day. We feel that we stand at an historic moment in civilization; that a new scene in a world drama of human freedom is being enacted before our eyes. But in the drama we are participants, not idle spectators. We are vitally interested and deeply concerned in each act as it is presented on the world wide staging of events. We would not, if we could, stand apart from the glowing satisfaction of playing our part in bringing about what we believe to be a new and more righteous social era. You would not be here and I would not be speaking if we were not looking forward together to a better tomorrow than our yesterdays. We must believe, if we are looking far ahead, that there might be in the not too distant future, if conditions were met, the most majestic civilization that the world has ever seen. But we must also believe, if we look at our past, that it will come when we have recreated our social ideals and built up new spiritual values. These are the conditions to be met. We have been having a long period of material achievement but with it an eclipse of moral values. In a recent correspondence, Canon Donaldson of Westminster Abbey sent us his address on what he calls the "Seven Deadly Sins of Modern Society." His characterizing phrases are profoundly impressive. Here they are: "Politics without Principle, Wealth without Work, Pleasure without Conscience, Knowledge without Religion, Industry without Morality, Science without Humanity, Worship without Sacrifice."

Science has ministered to our material advancement by furnishing us with marvellous conveniences of living and the satisfactions of physical comfort. But our social and economic systems have not been bettered thereby. There are at present the greatest possible contrasts between our scientific attainments and our social and moral weaknesses. The Century of Progress was magically lighted by a beam from Arcturus through a photo-electric cell, while at the same time our daily papers blazoned forth a record of criminality beyond belief. We hear the friendly voice of our President speaking to millions of citizens through that most marvellous invention, the radio. But consider at the same time our industrial conditions, our sweat shops, our racial antipathies and injustices, our methods of enforcing law.

Science has truly put at our service the results of great discoveries, but it cannot change human relationships upon which civilization rests. It has created a wonderful setting for a new civilization. Will men be able to fit themselves into it? Science has been served by a group of thinkers who at great sacrifice have fearlessly sought for truth. Now we need leaders who will as fearlessly and with as much sacrifice seek solutions for our unadjusted social relations. The fundamental need in these reconstruction days is for men and women, *many* men and women, a constantly increasing group of people, who are thinking truthfully and intelligently. A new social order must of necessity be directed by men who read and study and think. Here is *our* chance for a contribution to the solution of social problems. Herein lies the responsibility of all the great forward looking agencies—that they furnish opportunities for growth and understanding, taking warning from the words of an old prophet, "My people are gone into captivity because they have no knowledge."

Government Stimulates Thinking

During the past year, the government itself has been the greatest agency of all in stimulating thought.

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[1] A.L.A. Presidential Address, 1934.

During these dark years, which we hope are passing, men and women have had a rude awakening to conditions which have perplexed and distressed them. They have asked questions; they have sought answers. They have been compelled to think. When a new administration has proposed vital economic and social changes to a discouraged citizenry, with the intent to permanently improve conditions, they have responded with considerable readiness to make experiments. One hears workmen on the street and in the shops discussing what the government is doing. Everybody watches eagerly for the daily paper to see what new plan the President proposes and what Congress is going to do about it. The common man heretofore has been paying little attention to his government. It was a far-away and vague factor in his life. Now it has suddenly assumed a close relation to him. It is one of the most outstanding features of this most unusual year, this interest which the common people have shown in public problems and the reading they have done to try to understand some of them. They have developed a new consciousness of their government and its importance to them. They are looking into the future with new opened eyes, seeing visions of what a new deal may mean to them.

And so the government itself, through this widely aroused public consciousness, has compelled people to think and read and discuss great issues, which is in itself a great rebuilding process and one which prepares the way for other upbuilding agencies.

Other Agency Activities

One cannot pick up a magazine or paper without noting that this institution or that is facing thoughtfully new problems of its future activities and considering a revaluation of its work on a new social basis. They are preparing to meet the clash between materialistic ideals and spiritual and cultural ideals. They are trying to throw off the smothering blanket of commercialism and greed which has brought us to this pass. The one increasing purpose of a new emerging civilization is *good-will among men*. It is significant that Mr. Roosevelt has spoken often of neighborliness, good-will, and consideration of the common good. Secretary Wallace in a recent pamphlet said that even exports, imports, tariffs, quotas, etc., are weapons which have a spiritual significance in that the interests of the individual must be subordinated to the good of the whole.

The church is facing the problems involved with definite statements of its social ideals. Its social platform, as recently adopted and published by the Federal Council of Churches, is a pronouncement of deep significance. Religious leaders of all faiths are making a vital re-examination of the part which the church must play in a new order, knowing that the idea of social justice and all that that phrase connotes should find its sincerest promoters among their followers. Professor Luccock of Yale has urged a planned program of religious education, especially adult religious education, which shall concern itself primarily with the changing social conditions confronting the churches and society. The church does not lack great leaders who are eagerly planning the more excellent way.

Then there is that great American institution, the public schools, capped by a marvellous system of colleges and universities. With great seriousness they are facing the staggering task of preparing the youth of today for the new problems of the future. Great social changes require changes in education. Recall the educational changes after the French Revolution. Witness Russia's new educational development or that of Nazi Germany. Their educational system is made to fit their national ideals. Mr. Dewey often repeats that "education is not preparation for life; it is life." So in the new epoch upon which we seem to be entering, our schools must change from the ideas of one period to those of another to fit our changing viewpoint. Our economic life has been based heretofore upon competition. Success has been predicated in terms of material gain or power of position. But our new social vision looks toward the common good, a goal to be reached by common effort and changed human relationships, not by hard competition and false ideas of success. It is a brave task to fit the present youthful generation for this new social era and to teach them to so think that they will deal honestly, fearlessly, and understandingly with the issues of today.

Contrary to the experience of every other depression, the schools are facing the most determined opposition from capitalism. The reason seems to lie deeper than tax reduction. Again it is a struggle for the spiritual against the material. Schoolmen are looking their problems squarely in the face. Curriculums are being criticised and analyzed. Dean Russell of Columbia University tells us that adjustment of pupils to present conditions is not enough, but that it is "far more important that we so train them that they may remake this world into one in which it is good to live." One wonders what this new school of the future will be like. It will be different.

The Library Field

The library profession has also a compelling vision. We are instinctively feeling that we are one of the country's most constructive agencies in helping men to fit themselves into what promises to be a great civilization. Men with leadership, and legions of men and women who read and think and are prepared to follow leadership, must have the service we offer. Great as are the problems of the religious world in enlisting its membership in the cause of peace and social betterment, great as are the tasks of the schoolmen in building ideals into the growing generation, ours of the library profession are no less important and not greatly different. It is in our minds that we are active copartners of church and school and state to accomplish the same purposes for which they strive. If they are examining themselves for their responsibilities, so much more must we as their cooperating helpmate.

But it is our belief that we also have a separate and enormous work of our own: that this great association of librarians, actuated not by financial returns, nor by professional fame, but by the same fervor that has always characterized scholars, lovers of literature and arts, will in the years to come make a tremendous contribution to American life and culture, now at so low an ebb. This group which deals with ideas, with the cumulated record of centuries of experience, with those things which pertain to the good life; this important, if sometimes unappreciated profession, will move out to a new front and become one of the most dynamic influences for bringing about a permanent social reconstruction. We are in it for just such an accomplishment. With this belief, it is important to examine our objectives, our purposes, our equipment, our personnel, and our local and national plans.

We have passed through our first epoch of library organization and standardization. We have more or less perfected our technique. We have just been passing through an epoch of great expansion and popularization, which is not yet over, known as the Public Library Movement. It has been in keeping with this age of mass production: bigger and better figures for a generation which adores bigness.

But we seem to be bringing the best of our experiences from the past into a new period. We are rethinking our purposes, and subjecting them to close scrutiny. Have we been popular at the expense of our educational function? As we look at the titles on the shelves of rental libraries we wonder what has happened to public taste, and whether we have done what we might have done to stimulate better reading. We are, we believe, beginning to place more emphasis upon *good* reading these days rather than *much* reading. We are emphasizing our service to individual seekers after knowledge. Circulation figures will, we hope, cease to be our yardstick of usefulness. Instead we will measure ourselves by our contribution to better public thinking, by our close contacts with individuals and with groups of individuals, and by the efficiency of our service to them. In the light of a revaluation of our task may we for a moment consider some of our more immediate outstanding functions, new and yet old, which look toward the looming problems of a new future. In doing so we are not forgetting the constant and ever continuing service to scholars who turn to books as a needle to a pole. We are thinking chiefly of our impact upon the social needs of today and our part in the social reconstruction.

1. First: May I name a function not usually classed among our chief functions, that of character building. It is a tragic fact that a gradual moral deterioration has been taking place and that our national problems are a result of a breakdown of moral character. All the educational forces, ourselves not least, must be enlisted in an effort to restore right standards of private and public morality. Let us look at the picture as youth sees it. What does the future appear to hold for these millions of young people who are now between the ages of twelve and twenty? They make up nearly one-fourth of our total population. They will furnish the future business leaders, the professions, the farmers, the officials of government, and the rank and file of citizens. Complex forces are acting upon them and this present generation is bewildered, unsettled and disillusioned. The international outlook menaces them with war and insecurity. Domestic conditions confound them with inexplicable conditions of overproduction existing beside bitter poverty. They do not see their way forward. A generation of competent, vigorous, intelligent young people, seeking vainly for any employment, questioning the whole social order that denies them work and opportunity—they are turning, some to the road, some to crime, and many to indifferent and ambitionless idleness. Mr. Haggerty, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota, says, "I have spent forty years in counselling and teaching boys and girls in school and college and never have I seen anything approaching the unsettlement which hovers about the youth of today." Some of the most insidious and destructive forces which they face are the crude and vulgar, often obscene and immoral movies, cheap and low entertainments, commercialized and vicious recreations, and now the licensed saloon. The boys and girls of today are facing life with the odds against them.

Yet this generation will soon carry on. It is surely one of the first obligations of every institution to keep up the resistance, the courage of the oncoming generation. Every librarian in every school and college library, and especially in every public library, large and small, has an unparalleled opportunity to build back into social usefulness the potentialities of today's discouraged boys and girls. In April of this year occurred the National Youth Week. Its purpose was to focus public attention upon boys and girls as among the world's greatest assets, so that the nation would consider its problems in terms of youth. In June, Commissioner Zook called a conference of people to consider ways and means of helping youth to bridge the gap between school and employment. He says in his call that "the conditions forced upon the country by the four and a half years of depression have been particularly baffling to youth," and that "it is threatening to break the morale of these mounting millions of young people who rightfully want their chance. 'What can we do about it?' is on the lips of every thoughtful American and is a question of paramount national importance."

Many states have appointed Crime Commissions, and Councils of Social Agencies have appointed special committees. From a Minneapolis Committee report I quote the self-evident fact, "The criminals of ten or fifteen or twenty years from now are boys and girls today. If we can keep the boys and girls of today away from delinquency, we shall reduce the number of criminals and the amount of crime tomorrow."

It is our ever recurring problem of adolescent youth and young people, to which we have never given sufficient attention. We must accept as one of our prime functions for the future, what the schools and churches accept without question as one of their chief functions, the building of character and right social attitudes. Each of us will hope to find some way of doing something, but so vitally important is a solution that together a close study should be made of the task as a professional objective.

Two other outstanding functions are tied closely to this first one, one which precedes the youth problem leading back to children's reading and cooperation with schools, the other leading forward to adult education which follows.

2. With reference to work with children, it is perhaps our most rationally developed branch of library work. Children's librarians have worked closely together and have developed techniques and standards which they are constantly discussing and improving. Cooperation with the schools still looks into the future. I am thinking chiefly of cooperation with the elementary schools and high schools. We have considered this in many aspects; we are recently getting reverberations from opposite camps as to the ways of doing it. Shall the public library establish branches in school buildings which they operate alone or shall they share the expense with the schools, or shall the schools establish a separate system of school libraries? We are not nearly through with this consideration of the school library, nor have we solved the problem of cooperation. We are each going our own way, making experiments in various cities, and muddling along with what seem more or less ineffective and extravagant methods. There is a chance for much greater and more closely knit cooperation in promoting children's reading in a combined school and public library program.

Some of us can remember when we first established classroom libraries in outlying schools against the opposition of many principals, and we remember the arguments against taking up the teachers' time and diverting the children from their studies. This has all changed: the present curriculums demand the wider use of books; text-books are not slavishly used; children are sent to the library for their school topics; they make book reports; reading for pleasure is encouraged and supervised by the teachers. From experience, I believe that children's librarians know much more about children's books than most teachers; but there are many new interests coming into the field: parents' education, child psychology, behavior problems, etc. It may be that while librarians know more about books, they have not concerned themselves enough with the many contributory influences which lie behind the formation of reading habits. Teachers and librarians have much to learn from each other. Whatever working basis can be obtained between them, and by whatever method school libraries are established, the task of introducing children into the world of books and inspiring them with the love of reading is a joint project of the first importance and must be approached with more unity of purpose and more mutual understanding between teachers and librarians than has yet been attained. The very great value of teaching children not only the habit of reading, but the habit of *using the library* for the sake of their later years, is our unanswerable argument for the closest cooperation of the public library with the public schools. We would like to suggest a close study based on the experience we have already had.

3. Adult Education follows naturally from the problem of youth just presented. It is a function that grows more vital every day. We cannot look ahead at our social needs without realizing the deep significance of this great and growing movement which we call Adult Education. In this emerging society, perhaps a planned society, we will have the very same persons that we had before. Most of them will need to readjust their ideas to a new social régime and their working plans to new conditions of industry and business. We need to emphasize in our thinking that out of the social body must come the reconstruction of society: from the common people will come the leaders of tomorrow. I, for one, still believe in a democracy, by the people and for the people, and hope that we are really going for the first time to have a taste of a real democracy by and for the people. James Truslow Adams in his *Epic of America*, says that there has always been what he calls the American dream, a vision of a society in which the lot of the common man will be easier, a dream of a richer, better, and happier life for all the citizens of every rank. Or, as Professor Orton, in his *America in Search of Culture*, expresses it:

> The American tradition "is a dauntless faith in ends that are ever renewed, and in the power of *ordinary human beings* to attain those ends. It bids us try this means and that means and the other means, with our eyes fixed on the goal, and try and fail and try again and in the end get there."

There is a hope that this dream and this faith may be nearer fulfilment in a new social order. Our library minds are unusually alert as we think of the service we can render to this common man, legions of him. We are the basic agency in furnishing him with opportunity to read and to come into contact with the current thought of the day. We believe that such opportunities as libraries can furnish must be widespread throughout this country, if we are to maintain a democracy for the people.

The schoolmen in the main see the problem of adult education as one to be solved in the classroom with a teacher, along the accepted pathway of formal education, and a very great deal will be accomplished that way. But there are whole areas of life open only to our informal methods of education: many, many thousands of Mr. Lincoln's "plain men" who are trying to think their way out and must be given a chance, through the tools which we handle and the guidance we can give, to consider and weigh the truth. There is an enormous amount of propaganda in the newspapers, over the radio, in public lectures, among walking delegates. We wonder how any one finds his way in the maze, but it only goes to support the value of an agency which is a storehouse of material on every side of every question, without bias or partisanship.

In this matter of adult education, I do not think we have touched the fringes of our possibilities. We have been a little slow in visualizing the far reaching horizons of this field of effort, or grasping the full significance of its value. We have been backward in providing the machinery: we have been more or less unprepared with the proper book tools and with trained personnel. We have said that we were and always had been doing adult education, and so we have, for any one who came to us for definite informa tion and advice. But an awakening has come to the people; they want to know about the many new ideas and they don't know how to go about it. A perfectly typical case came to my office recently, a young married man who fervently explained to me, "I don't know anything about all these things, and I'm just waking up. I'm married and my wife and I want to read and learn something. Where shall we begin?" It is people such as these who make us realize that it isn't the old type, but a challenging new type of adult education thrust upon us, and I hope welcomed by us all.

We shall, I believe, develop a full departmental organization for this type of work far in advance of our present readers' advisory service. It will have time to make outside contacts with all kinds of groups. It will use radio, television, films, or whatever new inventions may be bent to educational uses. This department, composed perhaps of experts from each of the special departments of the library, or of a specially fitted person in a smaller library, will conduct forums, discussion groups, cooperate with all educational efforts of the city, but above all and chiefly will follow the effective library way of concerning itself with individuals. There is no limit to the ways in which the world of books through the effort of librarians may fit itself to human needs in this growing world. Intelligence, capacity for thinking and for making seasoned judgments is democracy's crying need. But I am lingering too long on a most intriguing subject, and one that I feel will be our greatest future development.

Leisure Time Reading

4. I pass on to another almost as intriguing—leisure time reading. We have had a most searching experience these past four years. It has tested our resources and proven our value. Hundreds of thousands have turned to the library because they had nothing else to do. They sought escape: books furnished it; they needed recreation: books gave it; they needed an interest: we helped them to find one. They were all types of people, those who took detective stories, and those who had never read a book through in their lives. There were intelligent readers who read on their own lines of cultural interests and for once had time enough to satisfy themselves. Many others took occasion to study new vocations. One mechanic settled down in our library with an algebra which he declared he had always wanted to study, while one woman went home happy with an arithmetic. What we have done in these years for men and women will never be told.

We know the story of the past. I presume it will continue for some time. But the future story of leisure time reading may be on a different basis. If hours are permanently shortened as seems possible, if present movements for social security mature to give what Mr. Roosevelt calls an ample and secure life, then the library will have a chance to influence most significantly the cultural development of a whole people. Avocations will be as important as bread winning jobs. The jobs themselves will become more interesting because they are not consuming. With the heavy hand of dire necessity lifted, men and women may be allured into the marvellous world of cultural interests which has been a closed world to so many. The standards of living, not only material living, but standards of mental and spiritual living should reach new levels. Leisure time should bring a new content into poverty stricken souls, with new appreciation of beauty and fineness and often the development of latent powers. There are undoubtedly many musicians and artists and poets who never find themselves, but with a new leisure and an opportunity to read may develop otherwise unknown talents and find a new unfolding enjoyment.

But a new leisure offers not only an opportunity of great promise, but also of grave danger. The regrettable growth of cheap and vulgar recreation will probably increase and make an overwhelming bid for these extra hours. Many men and women and young people will only have more hours to waste. Education whether by school or libraries, church, or other cultural forces, has much to contend with.

But accepting the situation, it is all the more compelling that we too make a bid for these leisure hours. It will be a great opportunity to change the texture of human life, to bring permanent enrichment into American life and to add new satisfactions to individual lives. And it is an opportunity, shall I say obligation, shared alike by public libraries and research libraries, by large libraries and by small ones.

Selling Our Libraries

But you and I may look into the future and dream dreams among ourselves. I have expressed nothing here regarding the fruitful aspects of our work which has not been expressed over and over again. We believe in our public service. We write articles and make speeches which we ourselves read or listen to. We discuss methods of carrying out our purposes, we discuss books and reading habits and everything concerned with library extension into new fields. But our discussions and speeches and articles are for each other and a few interested and understanding outsiders. We ourselves know, perhaps as we have never known it before, how great a community service we might perform, and as far as possible are performing. But do the people know it? We have faced some hard facts these past years as well as great opportunities. Our budgets have been pared to the bone and our services seriously curtailed just when they should have been expanded. A few years ago Mr. Roden of Chicago startled us with a statement that libraries were of minor consequence in the eyes of the municipal government. We have had a sad confirmation of this fact in the scant consideration given us by tax levying bodies. We have felt the inertia of the uninformed public and the active opposition of many distressed tax payers. We have thousands of borrowers who appreciate the library, but each one knows us mainly through the individual contact which he makes. He comes for a book and gets it and unthinkingly goes his way. He is hunting for some statistics or he wants a sheet of music or a poem or a book on gardening and he is satisfied to get what he wants, and thinks little about it. He expected to get it. The great mass of people who use the library have no realization of the various directions of service or the ramifying influences of the library as we have been picturing them. They know it only where they use it. Moreover, individual patrons, even those that thoroughly appreciate books and the service we give, are unorganized when it comes to action in our behalf, and the great mass of our patrons are inarticulate, scarcely knowing how we are supported. We cannot wonder that when we need their support most we cannot command it. Then, too, the group who compose our tax-levying bodies are only other individuals who may or may not have used our services and, just as the others, have given little thought to it, with no comprehension of our budgets except the items for building maintenance and obvious supplies.

Why do they give us so little thought? How does it come to be that we can be considered a non-essential or a less essential part of the municipal government? Why is it that we could escape the attention of so intelligent a man as Professor Ogburn in his *Recent Social Trends*? Why did the national government officials not see the public libraries as the natural channels of distribution for all the information on codes and other information immediately necessary to the people? We have all had the personally embarrassing experience of being left out of lists of participating agencies in some public activity, not because our services were not appreciated but because public officials or leaders did not think of us. I have in mind a recent magazine which gave a list of agencies, clubs, churches, newspapers, schools, etc., as channels through which some important information might reach the people, and the public library wasn't mentioned. What have we done or not done that this can be so? Why is it that we have not impressed ourselves, as an important and essential institution, upon the governing body or upon intelligent authors and scholars? Is it in the very nature of our work that it should be so, or is it in ourselves?

Let us assume that it is in ourselves and that we have not sold our institution to our public. Too long we have been willing to be advertised by our loving friends. We have just naturally been inclined to the dignified, scholarly attitude, conscientiously developing many phases of our work and extending it as widely as possible, but not seeking publicity. Now we are facing a future pregnant with possibilities, and if we believe, as most of you do, that the great fields of service which I have tried to outline are worth while, whether they are carried out in the small village or a great regional system, then we will need to be aggressive for their fulfilment. It is true that our future accomplishments depend upon financial maintenance and that maintenance depends upon national recovery and probably upon a new system of taxation. In that we share the difficulties and the success of all other educational institutions, and education is hard hit.

But we have, I believe, much to do for ourselves both locally and nationally. Our public must be made library conscious, or we cannot expect the united support which we must have to secure our budgets both now and when recovery comes. The administrator of a university no longer sits meditatively in his office conducting the policies of his institution, in touch only with his faculty and students. He actively *sells* education outside the institution, and makes opportunities to do so. We too must be salesmen, in season and out, of education through books as libraries render it. We must make the library a working partner, not a silent partner either, of every interest and every group in town or county or state or whatever unit we represent. It should be impossible for them to forget us because of the constant reminder of our thoughtful service. We must interpret ourselves clearly and constantly to the news agencies, to public officials, to organizations. And perhaps I might add that we must interpret ourselves first of all to a group which often fails to understand us in full, our own Boards of Trustees. I am indeed talking about the necessity of publicity, but of something more vital than ordinary publicity: I am talking about sacrifice of our own time and energy, our own dedication to the promotion of our splendid objectives to such an extent as to carry conviction to an ever enlarging and influential group. I am talking about using all of our powers of leadership, all of our educational abilities and our personality to completely sell this institution whose functions we so thoroughly believe in. Dreaming about it is one thing, acting about it is another. Said Mary Beard, speaking at the International Congress of Women in Chicago last summer:

> "Our Common Cause, Civilization. . . . I try to see it in terms of the total situation, to try and see the rounded arch under which we all operate, to try to see what guidance we may get out of the past for the future, but to insist that without action, whatever our thought, we are futile. It is not enough to know; action is as essential as knowledge; but action without thought is perilous, and thought without action is futile."

Planned Service

That phrase, "Our common cause, civilization," is an arresting one. It involves us. It takes us out of our local field into a wider field of action. It is not enough to see ourselves locally. Now we must plan for national accomplishments. These times are a challenge to action. As a professional group we have been extending our spheres of influence year after year, making vital contacts with other national groups. We have grown from unconnected local libraries to state organizations, from town libraries to county or regional libraries. We are now thinking in still larger terms of a national plan. It would not be possible for us to be gripped with the possibilities of our own local fields without realizing that the same privileges must be given, not here nor there, but everywhere. If the national plans for a better distribution of wealth, for social security, for readjustment of labor conditions are to succeed, then opportunity for self education, for the cultivation of the good life, for the satisfactions of finer ambitions, must be organized throughout the country as a universal opportunity. In the final outcome every one in town or country, in mountain regions or prairie stretches, in the cotton belt or the corn belt, should be within reach of a publicly supported library. Who else will organize and promote it but the library profession itself?

Recently members of the profession were asked to answer the question, "How do you think the libraries of 1954 will differ from the libraries of today?" In answer, librarians projected their thoughts into the future and gave a body of remarkable replies covering the field of the local library and reaching out to a greatly enlarged national service. We have come to the time when the nation is developing far reaching plans for industry, for banking, for agriculture, and labor. We too must take the long view in step with other national advances. We have already had enough experience in county and state projects and in special demonstration fields to know that we must now think nationally, not in small areas but in larger ones, not as parts of the profession, but as the whole profession. We may each work in a small local field, but we must think of ourselves not as single small units but as parts of a large system working together for the same objectives. So we undertake to think out a national plan.

Since the nation as a whole, and each state as a political division, is vitally concerned with the education of each citizen, it is perfectly reasonable that the responsibility for the adequate financial support of libraries and schools should be shared by state and nation. This involves the creation of machinery and of organization: it involves a study of our present facilities and a plan for equalization of service.

We are not intending here to outline any details of a planned service, as it may be presented to you at this Conference, nor to anticipate any action which the Association may decide upon. But it is thinkable that all the small libraries in a state will be coordinated for service with the large libraries in such a way that material will flow readily from the large library to any citizen of the state, especially if there be supporting funds from the state or federal governments. It is even thinkable that in the equalization of the means of research and study, the Library of Congress may at some time create branches of the National Library, or may create centers devoted to rare and scholarly material on special subjects.

Looking toward such a possible future of coordinated national and state effort, we realize that the personnel of the profession with this growing responsibility will be most important. We who are older will only look over into the land of promise. The young people coming from our library schools will enter upon a giant task. This is the time to recruit the flower of our college graduates, men and women with high scholarship and knowledge of books, with fine personality, and a sympathetic understanding of people.

The great functions merely outlined here of increased work with children, of vital work with the youth of today, of extensive adult education and of the fruitful use of our increasing leisure need the best qualities of mind and character and social understanding that we can enlist in library service.

We are building, not for a day, but for a great nation's future: not for the development of captains of industry, but for the culture of a great people. We believe we are planning for a great democracy. We believe we are building toward a new and finer civilization. Ruskin says somewhere that "the flower is the end and object of the seed, not the seed of the flower; the reason for seeds is that flowers may be." So we sow to make the American dream come true, an enriched and fuller life for every American citizen.

"Ignorance has always been a menace to civilization. The world has progressed by ideas, by thinking, and we are going to work out a new world society, not with arms, but with brains. Men and women who are studying and thinking are fitting themselves for the new conditions they must live in. As I have watched the throngs of men and women in our reading rooms, I have thought not so much of the leisure time which they were trying to fill, as the habits of reading and thinking which were fitting them, whether they realized it or not, to adjust themselves to new situations. Perhaps there is no other institution which will play such a part as libraries, in preparing men's minds for great changes. The opportunity to read and study and to come into touch with the personality and minds of other men in print, is beyond price. That is what our institution must contribute. You and I know that there is no short-cut to wisdom, no alternative for intelligence."

—Gratia A. Countryman

The Place Of Photography In The Reproduction And Preservation Of Source Material[1]

By DR. L. BENDIKSON

In charge, Photographic Reproductions, Henry E. Huntington Library

IT IS an undeniable fact that, in spite of all efforts for physical preservation, literary and historical source material is becoming more and more scarce while, on the other hand, the scholarly demand for such works is increasing. What the photostat has done, during the last twenty years, to relieve this situation is recognized in all library circles, but it is, at the same time, indisputable that the cost of this form of photographic reproduction is frequently a heavy drain on many purses, notwithstanding the fact that the unit price of photostats is comparatively small. Under these circumstances it is quite conceivable that many efforts have been made to lower the cost of reproduction, but so far no procedure has been as satisfactory as the photostat and from all appearances it seems at this present time that the only relief, that can be expected, must come from those efforts that aim to reduce the cost of photostatic copies.

Of the other methods, now employed, reproductions on 35-mm. cine film have undoubtedly conquered a remaining place, but their use has certain distinct drawbacks that frequently outweigh their advantage. These film reproductions are, however, an excellent alternative in all cases where photostats cannot be produced, because the miniature camera, with which they are made, can be easily taken everywhere and enlargements on photostat paper can be made from the miniature negatives. Both manipulations, however, the making of good fine-grain negatives and the subsequent enlarging, require more skill and greater care than the producing of photostat negatives or positives. There is no question of saving of time or money by the use of films in this case; on the contrary, in many instances, one manipulation, the making of photostat negatives, is sufficient to obtain legible copies, while film negatives as such can be used only under certain restricted conditions, namely for projection.

The use of film projecting apparatus in libraries is a delicate question and must be settled to the satisfaction of the fire underwriters and fire prevention authorities. The use of film projecting apparatus in a private dwelling is not subjected to such restrictions, but it remains a cumbersome method of reading, collating texts, or consulting books, if this has to be done from projected reels. Large accumulations of film stock in libraries create another difficulty, which can only be avoided by construction of a separate storage building. It is possible for film enthusiasts to ignore the restrictions and maintain that film can be handled by normally careful people without peril and that the alleged dangers are grossly exaggerated. Even if they succeed in convincing the local authorities, they carry on their shoulders the burden of a great responsibility.

What can be done with film material without infringement of the regulations and without hazard, can be briefly stated:

1. The making of film negatives that are shipped as soon as they are made.
2. The storing of quantities of film, if placed in a properly constructed vault not on the same premises with the library.
3. The projecting of films in a properly constructed projection room, neither on the same premises with the library building.[2]

Under these conditions the storing and projection of films become too expensive for most libraries and for the majority of those institutions that do have sufficient funds, it is doubtful whether the additional expense is warranted and whether it is after all not more economical for them to use photostats.

Summarizing, we believe 35-mm. film reproductions to be of the greatest value in such cases where conditions do not permit the making of photostats; for individuals who have at their disposal satisfactory projection apparatus and for such libraries that can afford to put up the proper building for storing and projecting film reels.[3]

In THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 15, 1933, I proposed to make positives on paper (contact prints) from the film negatives, by cutting the reels into strips of five frames each and by printing four to five of such strips on photographic paper of the size of a 5x8″ filing card. The positive prints, obtained in this manner, can be easily read with a low power binocular microscope and have the additional advantage that they can be assembled in a filing unit. The possibility of concentration of a vast amount of material within a very limited space created quite a stir, but the use of a binocular microscope to read the prints did not appeal to most, except for those who were accustomed to its use. As a concession to the majority I offered the alternative of furnishing them with enlarged prints on letter size paper, measuring 8½ x 11″, which could be read with a good magnifying glass. These prints could be assembled in a letter file in a similar way as the 5x8″ cards.

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[1] Paper presented at Public Documents Committee Meeting, Toronto Conference, June 28, 1934.

[2] For the requirements of these structures, see the Rules and Regulations issued by the Board of Fire Underwriters, supplied by the latter on request.

[3] The Huntington Library only undertakes the making of film negatives of voluminous books or manuscripts, that require more than 100 exposures, and does so exclusively at the request of other institutions or individuals.

The making of these 8½ x 11″ enlargements brought again the photostat camera into play and this gave cause to the idea to produce the microprints directly by photostat, which proved to be feasible. Now we have two ways of making these prints and unless the smallest size (5x8″) is desired, the photostatic way is the best. Another outcome of this experimentation was the notion to print, in all cases where negatives were on file, six to eight pages or even openings on one sheet of photostat paper, reducing the size of all pages to about 3″ in height. The latter procedure will reduce considerably the cost of a positive photostat copy. In our laboratory they are referred to as "economy prints".

With the advent of relatively inexpensive offset printing presses and their use to print facsimile reproductions at lower cost than heretofore was possible, additional use was found for the photostat camera. By removing the prism from the lens system and by using a sensitized paper, especially manufactured for this purpose, it is possible to make, in the library directly from the originals, the transparent paper negatives that are used in preparing the metal plates for the offset printing process. If these negatives are made with the proper care, as to their density and their transparency, fully satisfactory offset prints can be obtained, which are only excelled by prints, made by the much more costly collotype process. The latter process, besides giving faithful reproductions, preserves the atmosphere of the original, but there are numerous instances in which this is not required and an accurate facsimile of the text, as given by the offset presses, is all that is desired. This method is very helpful in bringing out small editions at a low cost.

Irrespective which form of reproduction a library may adopt, its use should not be restricted to compliance with requests of others or to the copying of source material, obtained elsewhere. The preservation of its rare and unique works demands that facsimile copies be made of it, preferably in book form. Volumes and documents that are fragile should be the first to be taken out of circulation, stored away properly and replaced by photographic copies. Very valuable and unique editions, even if they are in good condition, should be treated in the same way and only be handled when this is absolutely necessary. In general, a restricted use of all rare books is advisable and there is no other way to make this possible than by providing acceptable facsimiles in their place. This will increase the life of such books considerably and preserve them for future generations.

But aside from this aspect of book preservation, the possibility of loss or destruction of unique documents imposes on us the duty of safeguarding at least their contents, if nothing else. It is this consideration that gives additional emphasis to every plea for preservation by photographic reproduction.

For completeness' sake it will be necessary to mention, be it briefly, certain phototechnical methods of retrieving and preserving original texts of books and documents partly mutilated, defaced, stained or destroyed. Fading ink and pencil writings constitute the easiest and most numerous form of this class of work and once more we have to mention the photostat camera (equipped with a pair of Cooper Hewitt lamps and with a device for the application of light filters) as giving in most cases the best and quickest results, at the lowest cost. By the same means badly stained documents can be photographed and made legible, and because the action of stains is, in the greater majority of cases, and the processes of fading are, in all cases, of a progressive nature, it is imperative that efforts should be made to retrieve the almost lost intelligence before it will be too late.

In a second class can be grouped together all phototechnical processes that require such special equipment and technique, as used for the recovery of texts by ultra-violet or by infra-red radiation. These invisible rays of the spectrum will frequently bring to light erased writings, deleted lines, and original readings under superimposed corrections. The detection of forgeries and of facsimile pages in rare books can be accomplished by similar methods, with or without the aid of a microscope, but a detailed discussion of these processes might perhaps better be reserved for another occasion.

Fidus Achates

The truest friends I have are well-worn books:
They calmly stand, like patient, rugged men,
Upon deep shelves. They give me courage when
I falter on Life's pathway dark. Small nooks

Are filled with happier friends—carefree, glad, gay—
Blue, yellow, red, green, black and golden brown;
They gladly shout, when I return from town
And call the last goodbye when I go 'way.

My small books, leather-bound, unweary stand
Like gracious Southern ladies; they were made
To be caressed by white hands, slim, bejewelled.

New books are flighty. They always demand
Attention. Old books have learned to be staid
Like loyal servants—prim, sedate, well-schooled.

—By Helen Christie Malcolm
From *The Aerend*, Winter 1934
Courtesy of Kansas State College

Books In Relation To Significant Trends

By JENNIE M. FLEXNER

Readers' Adviser, The New York Public Library

IN A COLLECTION of short informal essays recently gathered under the title: *Deliver Us from Dogma,* Alvin Johnson has much to say that has a direct bearing on the use of books in relation to significant trends in the life of today:

> "More mind is the supreme requirement of the present time. Mankind is no longer handicapped in its pursuit of welfare by inadequate food supplies, raw materials and technical devices. It is not for want of these that millions of men are suffering from unemployment and hunger, but from inadequacies in the minds that should dominate these instruments of welfare. And mind is not among the things unattainable like eternal youth or spring, but something each of us has in seed or shoot, eager to grow if we give it light."

Man's attitude to books, since books were first made, has been indicative of the state of his world. The book as a source of study, of release, of stimulus, guidance and satisfaction has been second to no asset of mankind. It stands with every other art form he has created to perpetuate himself; a monument to his capacity to think and to express his thought; a mirror in which he tries to catch and hold the vision of his life—to reflect himself, his way of living, his generation for all succeeding generations. What do books mean to men today; what can be done to spread the influence of books more widely—to everybody—to carry forward more general education, formal and informal at any level at which a man may find himself? We are concerned with the book as the source of ideas, of uncensored factual information, as the necessary medium for the spread of thought, the cultivation of the mind, the background for the weighing of essential values. All of this is preliminary to preparation for readjustment to changing conditions of life, to fuller intellectual activity, to participation in the common duties of any community.

The librarian is being asked today for help that can be given only partly from books. It therefore devolves upon him to determine wherein the sources at his disposal are inadequate, and what can be done to supply the lack of proper books and materials. This means more careful study of facilities available. It also involves the further education of readers in the use of library resources, including books and nonorthodox material such as pamphlets and similar sources. It means as well the passing of these often inarticulate appeals to publishers and authors in the hope that from collaboration there may result a type of book which does not at present exist. These are the questions which must be faced now, as well as those better known and more definite ones which are never satisfactorily settled, pertaining to the selection and distribution of books.

I shall endeavor in surveying this field to approach broadly the problem of books and libraries in relation to the world as it is at present. To attempt this adequately it is necessary, as has been proven many times this week, to allow free scope to the imagination—not to be earthbound entirely because of existing conditions and realized handicaps.

Today the adult concerned with adults and their education walks over into the realm of the Three Wishes, into the magic circle of what might be, because, forsooth, it should be! But before we leave the place where we have been so long, let us try to look at it with eyes sharpened to see new things about us that we have not always noticed, as well as what may lie ahead.

At the very beginning it seems wise to stress the long vision essential in attacking these problems. Effort will be made not to be unduly influenced by the existing economic situation, not to be too sure that the present will extend itself indefinitely into the future; that the limitations of today which loom so large are permanent limitations for this generation.

It seems important, therefore, to start afresh, to throw away many cherished outlines and formulas and to begin again to gather facts discernible from where we stand. Accumulation seems a slow process, but some of the pressure for acceleration is undoubtedly the result of abnormal conditions. Because this is true, it is all the more necessary to clarify objectives, to state them broadly without too many tags and labels, without trying to fit them into yesterday's pigeon holes. Programs should be formulated to set necessary limitations imposed by fact, reason and experience so that the librarian may judge what can and what cannot be wisely undertaken by those concerned with the effective use of books for desired ends under existing conditions. "More mind is the supreme requirement of the present time."

Is there not that today, in the position in which the public library finds itself, which justifies its comparison with the other great public utilities which are the common property and the common assets of every community? Is there not a direct relation between book need and book supply which warrants a scrutiny of resources and responsibilities basically resembling those other essentials of life which every village and town and city know to be primary needs? An adequate supply of water is assumed as a natural public responsibility. A similar attitude toward school and library is rapidly taking shape. It is easier to assure a city an adequate water supply than a book supply, because water is controlled solely by the forces completely at the command of the engineer. When the spiritual and immaterial forces represented by the world of books come into play a different kind of imagination and control is demanded.

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[1] Paper delivered before the Third General Session, Montreal Conference, June 29, 1934.

The idea of the public library as a public utility is provocative and full of implications for development. It might well point a way to a coordination in which would lie strength, a centralization which would involve the state and the nation for growth, for protection, for a sharing of advantages. Here is something quite definite and concrete with examples of what might be planned and what should be avoided, if sufficient freedom and flexibility are preserved so that the public library really belongs to the people.

If under some future plan the library means to extend its influence to every one, there must be more than merely an internal reorganization of materials and attitudes. Such a plan should be in every case a coherent development, an expansion of the scheme for service to people which is already in existence. For though there has until recently been little talk of planned libraries as such, surely no observer of the library as it has developed on this continent can fail to recognize that though not often formally stated, nor publicly expounded, libraries have always been planned. In the extension of our ideals of local service into something more sweepingly inclusive, some practical linking of all sources of book supply for more widespread distribution must be developed. A broader ideal of book selection to include many hitherto unreached classes of readers is also presupposed. The mechanical reproduction and distribution of books, manuscripts, records, perhaps of the spoken word and music, of material too valuable or too fragile for general use, or for widespread duplication, must be included in some such plan. Such books and materials are often wanted by students and cultivated readers who chance to be far from the great centers. If in the future the library idea spreads and develops among all classes, demands for such resources will not always be limited to those who now use them.

One has heard in the last few months rumors of the possibility of the inexpensive mechanical reproduction of books and manuscripts and the methods of modern rapid transit applied to distribution. I shall leave these newer problems to the more mechanical minded and shall profit in the day when it is possible from the inventions of the machine age, inventions which will continue to shower upon me blessings which can be appreciated, though how it is done lies outside the reach of my imagination. I know such things will be. I shall accept with faith and gratitude the visionary though mechanical approach to these problems. But I shall not promise to feel for any film what I feel for the book between my two hands.

Turning toward the special problems of those large groups of unserved readers common to every community, one finds that there have been and are being made many searching surveys, at long and short range, of the use of books and of public libraries. We have been looked at in libraries with so much interest and from so many angles, for what we do and do not do, that we are becoming more and more sensitive to what can be learned from the study of library statistics by ourselves and by others, qualified to bring to the scrutiny of our records differing facilities and capacities to see and to generalize. Gray, Waples, Cheney, Lyman Bryson are all making contributions to librarians. They are all wise, shrewd observers. They have been admitted to the inner circle of those concerned with books and reading problems. They have each helped to clarify the point of view of librarians on the problems connected with the newer approaches to book selection and distribution. They are concerned with the degree to which the library reflects the interests and intellectual characteristics of the community served.

Because of the recognition of newer and broader needs for books by people who may or may not have been previously users of the library, there is now being heard a call for assistance which cannot be found in books; for assistance which it should be possible to find in books; for many books and classes of books which do not exist. The need for these volumes, which are different from those we know and have used, is not limited to any group or class of readers. There is upward curve in the movement of people toward books. As there should be, there are, using libraries today, men and women of varying educational backgrounds and reading experience wanting books on the level at which they find themselves. The schooling of the reader does not tell the whole tale, for life leaves a sediment of experience and it is not fair or practical to group all grammar school graduates by that fact alone. It is true, however, that such numbers of these newer readers, potential readers not connected with libraries, exist in every community that some notice must be taken of their needs. Lyman Bryson speaks of these people as the governing body of our population, the voters. They present the most vital and difficult problem to any group of librarians concerned in a large way with book selection and supply, with the relations of formal and informal education, with a continuing process of growth through books. What is the function of the library in fostering a more generally cultivated city or town or village, with ideals of citizenship based on information and a capacity to think?

Many of these people are being introduced to books and libraries through the adult schools made possible all over this country by Federal aid for adult education. Pupils and teachers, students and leaders in such informal groups are looking to librarians not only for books but for direction and guidance, for all sorts of assistance in the organization and conduct of these classes and schools.

Such a group of readers divides itself in many ways. There are those who can more or less easily be taught to use the library and its facilities because they are articulate. There are also those with a definite need, looking for the books which may satisfy them. Many of these are the seekers for vocational assistance for whom so much must yet be done before proper books are available for their use. Others of these readers can be satisfied from available material. They are the people who will learn to take what is "in" and to use the library for their own ends, finding refreshment, recreation, stimulus for themselves if they are taught to find their own ways. These people are at home with books and have in other days had other means of supplying their intellectual wants. Another part of this group, testing the librarian's ingenuity as informal teacher and leader in a field where there is no curriculum, no credit and often no schedule, is composed of those who are functionally literate, but who have heretofore manifested no real interest in books or reading. Answering some inner need, or outer pressure, some movement of the times, disregarding the lack of previous reading experience, they now turn to the librarian and the library with faith that a book can be produced which they can read with zest and understanding and profit.

What is the fate of such people? What is there in the experience of the wisest librarian to show these would-be readers how to compensate for the lack of reading experience, to make them realize without discouragement that certain reading has to be done before one really is a reader? It could be accomplished with time and skill, if books were to be had. It could be achieved if tools were available and the assistance of vital, informal leaders who were never called teachers, who could find common denominators of interest and education and lead small, friendly groups of people to a book—to books—to libraries. The personal element is vitally important in holding the interest of these readers, in starting them toward that independence which may result from guided effort.

It takes a feat of real imagination on the part of a good reader to visualize what often seems the ignominious struggle of the adult trying to acquire facility to read. It is no groundless prejudice that turns these people with a sure instinct away from children's books and from cheap substitutes for easy books that should be real and sound and honest. The ability to describe bad reading habits and the causes of difficulty in reading indicate a capacity to analyze that should also indicate a capacity to grow.

There are definite facts which librarians must face in attacking the problem of the wider use of books by people on many and varying levels of capacity and experience. The question of assistance from other fields of study is one of the first to be faced. Collaboration with specialists and experts, equipped to understand our difficulties and our questions, is essential. This may involve departure from old ideas. It may mean devising specialized education and opportunities for the individual of special abilities and background who finds that in following his own direction and interest, his studies lead him into the library, not as a collection of books but as a laboratory for experiment, for testing new attacks on newly recognized difficulties. The results of such specialized study may be most useful, if made available from a central source. It may be necessary to take results and translate them into a language and form which widely scattered librarians can understand and utilize. Literally he who runs must read. And we must also be ready to participate in such experiments, though occasionally what is wanted seems queer or hard to give, and at other times there seems little obvious reason to collaborate with what may lead us we know not where. If the library is to extend its usefulness, to take its proper place of leadership without apology or excuse, we must be able to learn where there is something to be taught. A healthy skepticism, however, is indicated as well. One needs the power to discriminate between what is merely new and what is sound and applicable, a grasp of the proper relation between laboratory findings and reality; perhaps also a certain willingness to swim against the tide.

To create in such quantity, the books of a quality and form which are essential, calls for far more than the single-handed approach of any one group concerned with their production. Perhaps the first step toward providing them lies in more thorough study of the readers who need them, a greater desire to be able to understand and explain the needs of the masses of the people who do not know that they need books or libraries. Students in many fields, authors, publishers, librarians and teachers, readers of many sorts willing to be used to test the merits of books produced will all be necessary if any progress is to be made. Librarians know without further experiment that there is an increasing demand for books because of their subject matter. The reader cares little about the author or publisher of a book. He wants it to be about the thing in which he is interested. If sound progress is made toward getting it for him, it is necessary for librarians to come to know all about these readers, to watch and study their ways and their demands.

It will be essential to know at the outset for whom books are really necessary. For what part of this group will the book prove useful, if the right one can be properly introduced? What proportion of these people are non-readers and what will the library in the future do about them? There will probably always be non-readers among literate people, bearing their share of the responsibility for community life and activity. In some ways this last class is the easiest to approach. The machine age offers this group assistance. Here is fertile field for experiment with visual aids, the film, the radio and many other mechanical devices which the librarian will have to learn to use and to cherish—impossible as that may now seem.

The struggle to define and to recognize readable books is engaging practically every librarian on any frontier. This has been a profitable year, though to many who are seeking a definition and a clarification of that difficult term and the problems it connotes the results seem entirely negative. Some of the questions which must be answered, if we are to have a larger number of readable books for those of limited reading experience, have been clearly stated. Readable for whom? is the disconcerting barrier that confronts the thoughtful beginner. Hence those who can must help in determining levels. The relation between simplicity of expression which can be measured and simplicity of thought as indicated by the presentation of the subject or content of a book is not yet clear to those who want to know what makes a book hard to read. There are moments when the harried librarian devoutly wishes that all literate people had been taught to read properly by those whose duty it is to perform such public services.

How is the practical news of progress to spread as experimentation advances along these lines? The processes of evaluation will undoubtedly involve intricate procedures with the details of which the librarian has no desire to concern himself. Here again is indicated an opportunity for a national organization or service which may add to the *Booklist* or its future equivalent, the necessary symbols and keys. Some system yet to be accepted as practical will provide means for evaluating and indicating to the librarian, either mathematically or mechanically, the difficulty of books. If the symbol is accepted for the fact, we are lost at the outset for books, in the very nature of their being, cannot be measured as to their essential worth by any fixed scale, nor can the importance of a book to a man ever be weighed or counted. Much assistance and direction for the wise and discriminating librarian can, however, be suggested from some such centralized service which may help in the future to bring readers and books together more effectively.

As has been true in other eras of distress and unrest, the pamphlet has come again to the fore. It naturally occurs to those concerned with the widespread distribution of factual material as a form which may be useful to readers to whom a book offers too great difficulty. We are flooded with pamphlets. So was France before and during the Revolution—so was this country before and during the Civil War. But these earlier pamphleteers had no such mixed motives in the preparation and distribution of their broadsides as are now found. Those fiery writers were concerned with the spread of propaganda. They were writing for all who could read or who would listen. Today some of us want pamphlets to serve two or even more purposes, to meet more subtle demands. Not only must the pamphleteer educate his reader along the line of his thought, but if he listens to many, he must write what he has to say in simple, telling language. He must make it appealing to many classes of readers and non-readers, an impossible feat in itself. He must make it seem worth while, though cheap, important though slight, popular though not too popular, easy to find though published by any printer anywhere. Poor pamphleteer! The complexities of modern civilization have dulled the sharpness of his sting, befogged the singleness of his purpose, raised him from the heat of the personal attack of his thesis, to something more academic and respectable. Then, too, his readers want something different. Figures and facts well presented seem called for rather than his theory and ideas.

Pamphlets are important, serious, necessary, but they are not the spontaneous outbursts that have accompanied other eras of disturbance. There is a new approach to this literary form as to almost everything else. Is the library changing its traditional attitude to the pamphlet? Is it still regarded as "ephemeral"—therefore of slight importance? Are the difficulties of caring for it looming larger than the responsibility for making it easy of access to readers? Is it recognized that in all but the largest libraries a winnowing process must be developed which shall result in the elimination of pamphlet material from crowded files and shelves when the discussion of the present day problem has proceeded from the pamphlet form to the book form? The slightness of the pamphlet does not disturb the student who knows the value of the quick presentation of current thought in this way. But has the man on the street been educated as to its usefulness? As many will reject as accept it because of its form. If the pamphlet is to fulfill its destiny, the library as well as the world at large has to be taught again that here is a useful but neglected source of information and opinion. The pamphleteer must learn to write to the audience to whom he wishes to appeal, whether it be the scholar or the habitual newspaper reader who may be tempted because of his interest in the topic or the writer to read a few more pages than he finds in his daily paper. The pamphlet offers untouched opportunity to those interested in informal education. The use of the periodical or the monograph offers equally varied fertile fields for experiment for the development of new techniques of production, distribution and use. Newer forms of old approaches seem called for and again the trained vision and imagination of specialists must be relied on to show the way into the future.

To this point we have been more or less concerned with the material needs for an enlarged conception of the library and its present-day relation to education, to culture and recreation. But even if everything needed in print to help men think and act more wisely and in ways satisfying to themselves and to each other could magically be produced, the problems would not all be behind us. For the librarian must see his world, little or big, so clearly about him, that he can regulate wisely the selection of those books which make the library for his community.

One faces, in considering abstractly the question of the choice of books for a library, every kind of individual as well as communal problem. The literary versus the social value of the library involves questions each librarian must settle through his own conviction, his own understanding, his own tolerance and vision. There is an undiminished need for the book-minded as well as the social-minded librarian. Is the book collection to meet known, expressed needs? Is it to be built to the plans and specifications of the articulate library user? Or, is it to create and supply new needs? Readers are people, individuals, as well as members of society. Books satisfy emotional needs as well as those of the intellect. Man, the reader, is not only a social being with certain responsibilities for his neighbor, he is himself—a person with definite tastes and desires, aspirations, and ambitions which are quite his own and often unexpressed. If he is to be most useful to his fellowmen, he must have for himself what is essential for inner, spiritual, solitary growth. For this reason books selected for the masses, books selected primarily or exclusively for social values, books selected because they are good for people and not because they are good, may defraud a community and limit it. Who is to say what books are good for whom?

There are, however, criteria for judging what books are good, and with these the librarian is familiar. The question of popular demand is such an old one, but still an unsettled one. In any plan devised by librarians for the selection of books, effort must continue to be made to settle it wisely, fairly and perhaps personally as far as application to individual libraries is concerned. But just in passing, before we glide into more or less complete regimentation, would it not be well to try to move still farther away from the old classification of fiction and non-fiction? From the practical point of view, the age-old approach to simplicity of presentation of facts has always been the story. Must all of the readable books, we are struggling so to achieve, be "non-fiction" if the librarian of the future is to notice them? Are fancy and romance and whimsey and all lightness to be ruled from the new world of books we are planning? What will we do with a generation of men, when a college professor, an artist, an engineer, an actor, a librarian and a football player all name *The Wind in the Willows* as their favorite and indispensable book?

Making books useful will never make all, or nearly all, men readers. It is not enough for libraries to be utilitarian only. Something spontaneous will be lost. There will be an uncomfortable number of questions and demands which can not be met, if the intrinsically good books are not bought. There sometimes appear, and should be bought, the books for whom no reader is known in advance, but the book must be given a chance and the reader must be given his chance to respond to the beauty which he can discover where another does not see it, if the fine art of reading is still to be preserved and planned for. It will be a dull new era if enjoyment of books is placed second to their usefulness by librarians. After all, books are more permanent than pamphlets and periodicals. They may be used as tools by some and yet not impair their usefulness or charm for other purposes for other men. Readers often turn to them to escape what is the daily reading diet of the newspaper or the magazine. Surely the people whose demand exceeds the mean, who have always been readers by instinct and by taste, cannot be ruled into any other position in the library than that which is theirs inherently. These people too will have more leisure to fill in the new era. They are the ones who are most likely to help keep horizons open; the ones to whom we can look for the leadership which must be cultivated among us; those who may be able to apply their knowledge to conditions as they exist here and now; who are not ashamed or afraid of what is ideal, but who may help to make it practical; who may help to lead thought, to preserve freedom.

"Mind is not among the things unattainable like eternal youth or spring, but something each of us has in seed or shoot, eager to grow if we give it light."

Personnel In Relation To Significant Trends[1]

By SIDNEY B. MITCHELL

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FOUR AND THIRTY years ago when the A. L. A. met in Montreal, I, a young graduate of McGill University with little or no interest in librarianship and its problems, received my first lesson in library personnel. Among my intimate friends was a fellow graduate who happened to be in charge of the rooming assignments in one of the college dormitories in use for housing the A. L. A. Convention. One evening he read me some excerpts from his correspondence with delegates, one of which still stays with me. It was a list of sister librarians with whom the writer refused to share her room. I still remember her vigorous presentation of her personal preferences and her concluding statement that if she didn't get what she wanted her presence would be a detriment to the success of the Convention. Those were the days of rugged individualism in librarians, the days remembered by the late Melvil Dewey when many years later someone accused him of having been a self-starter and he retorted that they didn't have self-starters then, that you had to have a crank.

But those days are gone forever, and facing a world in process of renovation we ask ourselves what will be most needed in the librarians of the next quarter century. To gear in my guesses with those of the trenders in government, society and education has hardly been possible, so I shall have to assume a position of considerably increased importance for the library in formal educational systems, school and college, if emphasis is to be placed on independent study and preparing the student to help himself in later life, while the public library, if it is to prosper, will have to be developed into a more effective agency for continuing education and made one of the essential aids in the satisfactory utilization of leisure. Further, that the librarian of the future will be unable to assume support for a service unless he can rather definitely establish its value to his community, that far tougher than it has been in the last quarter century will be the fight for the taxpayer's dollar in coming years, but that establishment of the essential character of libraries and the value to society of the services rendered in any area may result in a support at present rarely found. Again, within this period it seems reasonable to expect the place of routine and technique to diminish in importance as cooperative library buying and processing of books and the use of mechanical devices in public services extend their development under stress of economic necessity. Lastly, if consolidation comes in governmental areas, as seems possible, we shall have fewer and larger libraries and need fewer and bigger librarians. If I am wrong in my assumptions of the growing importance of libraries, if they along with other social and educational services are destined to recede rather than advance, then there will be a lot of young people all dressed up with no place to go, and they will be ready for wild parties, especially political ones.

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[1] Paper delivered before the Third General Session, Montreal Conference, June 29, 1934.

Assuming, however, the increased importance of the library to the educational and social needs of the future, will what might be called the normal accretions to the profession be adequate to perform the type of service required? Will large numbers of not very stirring young people suffice to fill the need? Will we continue to call for relatively inexpensive help, trained quantitatively in numerous undistinguished local library schools, utilizing a home product where it will be likely to be complaisant, to take orders well and to perpetuate its type in the area? Will the needs be met by quiet, well behaved, predominantly rather sober, serious, retiring young people, to whom librarianship may at least in part be a refuge, and by technicians, with more interest in their processes than in progress? It is these who now typify the profession of librarian to many of their more stirring contemporaries. Will this continue to be so in 1954?

Nature tells us that for survival we must have adaptability. What can this mean but that we will have to select for training for different conditions librarians different in personality, in outlook and in scholarship? Especially in that rather elusive and indefinable combination of characteristics we call personality we must avoid selection that will result in the reproduction of the professional personnel in our own image, since, with of course some exceptions, it has been evident that initiative, aggressiveness, scholarship, interest in the world about us, and a critical and constructive attitude towards our work are not now the outstanding characteristics of librarians as a professional group. Rather than stress their readiness to applaud our ideas, we will want more critical students, not critical in a narrow personal sense but in their questioning attitude, their unwillingness to be satisfied with things as they are. We will want a larger proportion of socially minded librarians, fewer hermits. We have and will continue to get a large proportion of young women of superior qualities, able and willing to continue our quite essential contacts with cultural agencies and with the widening range of interests of our great leisure class, the American women. But, and it is the prominent women librarians who have most often told us this, we want more men, more for a better balance in a profession which needs the attributes of both sexes. We will need more men just because men are less well balanced than women, less sane, less conservative, and we will need the initiative, the virility, the adventurous attitude, which the right kind of men can bring us. We want vigorous men and might even use erratic ones, provided they have ideas, but not weak brothers who would readily be spoiled by their predominantly feminine environment. We need men because from more of them we have an expectation of longer years of continuous service, and through them alone can certain contacts be maintained, sympathetic understanding of our work in men's service organizations and an appreciation of our work and aims among public officials and educational executives, still predominantly men and likely to continue so. And while some men of the strictly student type will certainly be desired, I want to place emphasis on the need of more men of good social and human interests, for these must be recognized as the approaches, the only ones generally open, to other men. May I illustrate this by my recent experience in securing a coveted position as the head of a small public library for one of my library school graduates. I am sure that my recommendations were sought not from any appreciation of my reputation as head of a library school but rather because the power on the board of library trustees in that town had spent hours hobnobbing with me about gardening, and with that common ground of fellowship he readily discussed with me his library problems. Times change, but the upper room, the clink of glasses, the good story have always had a loosening effect—I use the word in a good sense—which is very helpful in human and library relations. Just imagine what you could do to the chairman of your board of trustees or to the head of some wealthy educational foundation if you could have him alone on a fishing trip for a few days or let him beat you at a round of golf.

The outlook of all young librarians is something for us to consider. Instead of the cloistered virtues we should look rather for courage and a spirit of adventure. One of the main personnel problems in the making of future business executives seems to be to get men who, facing new conditions, can change their old ideas and adapt themselves to the new world. Youth can be fearless and ready to try new things perhaps just because it has not had the disadvantage of experience, has not yet arrived at the stage of carefully considering every aspect of a problem with the not uncommon result of that feeling of futility which comes to older people who have had high hopes but have come to realize that much, if not all, is vanity.

Scholarship, better scholarship, almost any scholarship, is urged for the future librarian. What do we mean by this? Certainly not that aloofness from human contact, that cloistered detachment which is found in one common type of scholar, but rather such an intelligent interest in what the world has thought or is thinking that he will feel impelled to follow its progress, particularly in its literature, and will delight in lending his tools to others. Some few may become productive scholars, but mainly it will continue to be the function of librarians to know thoroughly the sources of information. With the tremendous increase in the complexity of most subjects, the future librarian will have to give up the outmoded ambition of being the universal doctor, the general reference worker, and, avoiding the superficiality which this would inevitably bring, will rather attempt to embrace the literature of some subject field and to keep abreast of the changes in it. In a choice it will be well for some to be satisfied with only a fair knowledge of the humanities, the classics and literature as such, for the fields of the social sciences, particularly economics and government, will be of increasing importance in the future, with the biological sciences, including here anthropology and psychology, of next importance in many libraries.

How is he going to find time for this continuing study? The desire for it will first be necessary, for without that no amount of leisure would avail. But the flesh is weak, and for the rest, exercise and recreation essential to well being as well as for continuing education the librarian should have a shorter working week, occasional longer vacations for formal study or educational travel, and the right to leaves of absence to pursue definite programs of continuing professional or subject study and investigation. I find in general that most librarians cheerfully pay lip service to these ideas but I dare charge that frequently their positive efforts to create the conditions favorable to the development of scholarship are not only lacking but that what they are pleased to call consideration for their institutions induces some even to place obstructions in the way of study. Could not the Board of Education for Librarianship put on its program an investigation of continuing professional and subject study for librarians? Our working conditions and vacations are so different from those of teachers that we need advice and the backing of the profession to help forward this most important endeavor. To me it seems to have almost an equal place with what has heretofore been the Board's only function, consideration of initial preparation for librarianship.

As an aside, let me now suggest as a task for library school directors, that they consider the possibility of personnel surveys of selected areas where many of their graduates are placed, to find out how far library school instruction has fitted them for their work, to learn what residual instruction has been carried over from an earlier and different stage of development and what should be the orientation of students for future trends, this last a difficult task when today many public librarians are still uncertain of the functions of their institution. Between their own adherence to tradition and the very varied advice they get from practising librarians they are in such a position that, if they took the advice of the Scotch minister to retire to their closets and ask themselves whether they were sheep or goats, they might have to answer they were both.

And now, if we grant that we have a fair idea of what we want in library personnel, the question arises, how should we go about getting it? Perhaps the relatively small size of our library schools with the predominance of women on their faculties has had some place in our failure to recruit the type of person we would like to secure. A few really well staffed and equipped library schools in large universities would seem likely to provide better recruiting agencies than many relatively insignificant training schools located in institutions which furnish only small student bodies for them to draw upon. If these universities have fine reputations as graduate schools, they will also draw to train as librarians excellent young graduates from the colleges at least within their geographical spheres of influence. Here may I endorse the suggestion that the endowment of modest scholarships open only to applicants from sections without accredited library schools may be the solution of the problem of wider local representation in large schools, with the advantages of more centralized, more varied, and even more economical instruction. As things are today and as they may be still more if we add further comparatively weak schools, much mediocre material rejected at the best schools filters down to those which cannot afford to be so particular.

Undergraduate courses in the use of the library, particularly if given to junior and senior students by young and personable instructors, might very well arouse an interest on the part of superior students who might otherwise assume librarianship to be an unattractive profession. Some at least might be attracted to librarianship if they realized that it did not necessarily mean divorce from their chosen subject fields, but an opportunity to cultivate them in a less formal educational agency than the school or college. The addition to the faculties of the larger library schools of scholars trained also as librarians, to help plan and organize research in such problems as the integration of instruction and library service, men whose work would bring them into contact with the faculty and students of subject departments or groups, might do something to attract to our field the type of student needed. At any rate it will be given some trial next year at the University of California, thanks to the Board of Education for Librarianship and the Carnegie Corporation.

Like attracts like, and if we would attract new material to our profession we must provide the right bait. Perhaps a crude experiment of my callow professional youth may illustrate the point. Years ago, before my problem was that of selecting a few to be trained from many applicants, I desired more graduates from a certain women's college of good academic and social standing. When opportunity was given me to fill a vacancy on its library staff I sent one of the youngest, best looking, best dressed and most articulate of our students to fill it, with the result that we recruited far more graduates from this college than I could have hoped for had I sent the most learned bibliographer in America to fill the job. So I believe the building up of the college or university library staff, particularly in its public services, with some proportion of the type of person desired should be fairly effective in suggesting to the student body that here is a little known or understood field, worthy of investigation because it has appealed to young people like themselves.

May I here register my disagreement with those who seem to think, judging from comments in library periodicals, that an early decision to become a librarian entitles one to consideration over superior people to whom this interest may come later in life? Librarianship is not a religion, and the early call of a mediocre person will never make that individual's value or contribution to librarianship equal to that of a brilliant person who perhaps even trained for something else before recognizing the opportunities of a librarian. I have no brief for the holder of the higher degree unless that is accompanied by real equipment of scholarship and personality adapted to librarianship, but certainly wide knowledge of a subject field, whether obtained before or after entering library work, will be extremely valuable, though even here I think librarians have sometimes assumed that they needed subject knowledge when what they really wanted was a better knowledge of the literature of the subject, an extension of equipment for which a methodology is desirable. Study and experiment in this problem, one of the most pressing in the continuing education of librarians, is also scheduled for the coming year in the library school with which I am associated. It may readily prove better in the long run to develop this subject literature knowledge in young librarians than to graft library science on subject specialists too often unwilling to submit themselves to a further discipline.

Scholarship, a reasonably good college record, certainly one above the average but not necessarily, perhaps not even preferably, one in the giddy heights, is the most workable basis for selection of students. Some librarians regard it with suspicion, but such an attitude on their part argues ignorance of the many studies made in comparable fields, where a college record has been shown to correlate closely with professional success. Intelligence, with which scholarship is closely tied, can never be developed as can a pleasant manner or a welcoming smile.

Here may I suggest the need of a new pamphlet on the future possibilities of librarianship, a pamphlet written for the unsentimental young men and women of today, who want not a sales talk but a critical evaluation of the profession with a pretty definite statement of both the background and the temperament likely to be best adapted to it. Perhaps I ask this because I weary of the results of student advice that all prospective librarians should major in English rather than in economics or biology, and I question some of the self selection of librarianship by young people whose only assets are their alleged fondness for books and the impression they give of being practically unspotted by the world.

But after all what will it benefit us to interest and equip superior people for librarianship if they find the field so arid, so full of stones, so little likely to produce crops of satisfaction that they gladly leave it or, remaining from force of necessity, let it lie fallow? First, do we not need to make such a survey of these fields as will enable us to draw sharper lines between clerical duties and those of professional caliber? Perhaps as a result we will find we need fewer real librarians, that many of the duties are of a clerical character which can be done best and cheapest by clerks. But at least the segregation of real library activities might leave to the fewer librarians work which would more continually make demands on their imagination, their knowledge and their technique. Routine is restful, but unquestionably so also is the grave, and too much routine may kill those who might have remained quick. Segregation of duties should also permit the payment of more adequate salaries to those doing work of more than clerical character. But I am doubtful if salaries alone present the greatest discouragement to the very live and capable young college graduate. He is less greedy than he is suspicious of the long years of experience, much of them spent in routine, which it seems to be the special function of some librarians to stress as quite essential preludes to any position of responsibility. True, with age and experience often come wisdom and mellowness, but with them there is often also a tendency to judge too much by one's own limited experience, to acquire a closed mind. Because many of us have had more of it than was good before we were given positions of responsibility hardly seems an adequate reason for passing on such a requirement to others as naturally brilliant as we once were, perhaps even more so. Especially in matters of research and investigation do I question if much experience may not even be a drawback to the objective establishment of facts and conditions.

In theory I find librarians quite receptive to the idea of giving to the younger members of the profession every possible chance. In actual practice it has been my depressing misfortune to encounter a good deal of criticism by older people of the evidence in youth of just those stirring qualities whose importance has been stressed. Initiative, critical approach, questioning, aggressiveness, are all very fine in the abstract young librarian, but not so desirable when they are directed on some very specific situation or even come in contact with one's professional dogma or personal esteem. So careful, so protective of their rights have I found some older librarians that they remind me of the members of that Scotch Society of Seattle who are said to have protested against the proposed reduction of the municipal street car fare, for having always walked they had been saving ten cents by so doing, while in future they would save only seven cents if the proposed reduction were made.

I wonder if other library school directors or vice directors ever think of themselves when they hear that pathetic ditty "A policeman's life is not a happy one". With some at least it has been the harrowing experiences of their former students which aroused the desire for a code of conduct for librarians, not the rather emasculated one we have but a code with a kick in it, one unsparingly specific, which would leave no room for doubt as to the propriety or impropriety of certain professional procedures and practices and would provide the machinery for investigation into infringement. I am glad that my own State Library Association of California proposes this very task next year. One cannot dwell with equanimity on the evidences of original sin or cussedness or whatever you may call it as it affects especially the younger members of our profession. It is doubtless found everywhere, but having too often seen the life and enthusiasm taken out of young librarians and their opportunities for advancement blocked through personal or institutional selfishness, can I do other than take every opportunity to urge early consideration of such action as is needed to make librarianship a happier and more progressive profession? Youth is doubtless hard, callous, thoughtless of its elders, and sure it could do better, but those of us who have achieved some measure of success and of years might hearken back to the days when perfectly satisfied older people seemed everywhere in the way of our bright ideas and their advancement. As I have been asked to discuss the personnel of the future my interest must be with youth rather than my contemporaries. Have we considered the depressing conditions youth is facing? Have we realized that if the best of this generation are not finding places in our profession there will be a time when we shall be short a generation of leaders? It was from McGill University in this city of Montreal that Sir William Osler came, the great and beloved physician who created a furor by the statement that little was added to the world by men over sixty and who somewhat jokingly suggested their dispatch after that age. I am too near it to enjoy the joke but also near enough to realize that librarians, like teachers and college professors, need a singular resilience and that it would be a great thing for librarianship as well as for most librarians if an earlier retiring age were in effect. This need not mean complete severance from the profession of a lifetime; those who have something to contribute might continue to do so, but those able to do so should relinquish active control to the younger members of the profession. Then the elders would have time to take Reading With a Purpose or adult education courses, or cultivate their gardens, while their successors would have an opportunity to apply their youthful aggressiveness before the conservatism of age dimmed their ardor and enthusiasm.

While engaged in writing this paper I have been frequently filled with the benevolent desire to take my own advice, to turn this topic over to some vigorous youth who would not take the conservative middle-aged attitude doubtless evident in my presentation. I have tried as well as I could, in the absence of the studies of personnel really needed and in my serious skepticism as to what anyone really knows of what the world we live and work in will be like in 1954, to tell you what I, just one individual, feel might be emphasized today in the selection of the librarians of the future—more men, more people of wider interests and contacts, greater imagination and ideas. Change in type is not only desirable but necessary for new conditions. Physicists tell us that time and space are the same. Perhaps that is why I feel an analogy between my gardening experiences and the problem of library personnel. In my youth I was a gardener in this city of Montreal, growing many flowers which were happy in this climate because they were perfectly adapted to it, but when I went to California I found the lowly woodland violet, the bloodroot, even some of my irises and daffodils, unhappy in that omnipresent and justly celebrated sunshine of the state to which it had pleased God to call me. I had to give up some flowers I loved and select, even breed, those better adapted to the different conditions in space. The librarians of 1901 were doubtless adapted to their time as many of us have been to ours, but new times call for new characteristics, new capacities, and if we cannot find or develop them our libraries will become merely vestigial organs in the educational bodies of the future.

Some Social And Political Trends And Their Implications For Libraries

By MARION WRIGHT

I THINK it well to repeat this topic, "Some Social and Political Trends and their Implications for Libraries." That certainly offers ample room for speculation. In 1928 or 1929 President Hoover appointed a commission of distinguished scholars and economists to determine what were the social trends of this country; and at the conclusion of their work they stated that the things which they had considered as trends at the beginning had so altered their nature as the work progressed that a great many of their conclusions as set forth in a very large volume of their findings were quite incorrect. So in the short space of three years these distinguished men found out that some trends were not really trends at all. So when we attempt to say what is a trend, we may be pointing out a series of coincidences, nothing more, nothing less. Bearing this in mind, I will point out three or four things which may be reasonably pointed out as trends in South Carolina, with implications for libraries.

The first is favorable from a library point of view. It is the drift of life from country to town, the industrialization of South Carolina. I was reading recently that the industrialization of South Carolina had proceeded more rapidly than any other southern state. Yesterday we heard of the work of the Greenville Public Library. That has been made possible largely from the development of congested areas in Greenville which can receive library services at a minimum of expense. Much more overhead expenditure is necessary for sparsely settled areas. So the relative grouping of people into integrated communities makes it easier from the standpoint of overhead for library facilities. (Whether that is best for the state at large is beyond the scope of this meeting.)

The movement for good roads and communication in general is pertinent. People who have gotten a taste for good roads and improved means of communi-

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cation are not going back to old rough and almost impassable roads and delayed inefficient communication, and that makes it far more easy to provide library facilities for country people.

So the favorable trends from the library standpoint are on the one hand the congestion of people into smaller areas, and then the fact that those who have remained in the country may be reached by trucks over good roads with facility and dispatch not possible even a few years ago.

Another trend is the mechanization of this age. That is a process, however we may deplore it, which is going to be cumulative, and no manufacturer who finds that by using machines he can cut his production costs 50 per cent is going to be humanitarian enough to continue using hand labor for the same process. We also have mechanical and engineering schools constantly cultivating the minds of young people on the improvements by machines in industry. So this mechanization is going to continue to proceed at an alarming rate. That fact makes it increasingly difficult for any average human being to keep up with his times. George Washington in his day, for the sake of comparison, fared better than the average farmer. But the science of agriculture made very slight progress in the span of George Washington's life, and all other activities of life moved with such slow tempo that a man could keep abreast of events and discoveries without adding very much to his original fund of information. But in this age any man or woman who does not have access to sources of newest information becomes a derelict, an incompetent and ineffective citizen. We have the relative ease of providing library facilities, and increased compulsion to do so which did not exist in a relatively simple age.

Whether one agrees with Dr. Campbell in his somewhat pessimistic view of whether or not increased leisure is going to be beneficial to the community, we may all agree, I think, that it is reasonably certain there will be increased leisure. But this is not exclusively a result of the new deal. Long before this administration the drift away from child labor, and for shorter hours was under way, and what Roosevelt has done was built on this foundation. The increased leisure is going to be used somehow, and a state should say to its people, "If you want to use your leisure wisely, here are the facilities". I believe if we will provide the facilities, people are sufficiently hungry for amusement, for information, and for recreation to use them.

Another trend is reasonably apparent. That is the increased use of the suffrage. My information from reading is that from George Washington's day down to the 1870's and 1880's in South Carolina while the privilege of voting was extended generally to people it was not used and the operation of government and filling of the offices was left to a class of people of relatively superior intelligence and character. But in recent years people are making increasing use of their suffrage, and everybody who can vote is being so solicited to vote that we may count on more and more people going to the polls. Voting is a matter of mathematics. Any man 21 years of age, who may be utterly bereft of character, intelligence, and information may cast a ballot which is just as potent mathematically as that of the most intelligent; and this is not going to reverse. The state as a matter of self-preservation must provide some basis for the formation of intelligent opinion by the man who goes to vote. And in the formation of opinion the library offers great help.

The democratic ideal of government is being subjected to fiercer competition than ever before in the history of the world. With only two forms of government it was easy for the democratic form to stand out as offering vastly more toward security, justice, happiness than an autocratic or monarchic form. But there have emerged two more schools of thought, communism and fascism, and these with their implications offer far more competition. If democratic government be worth preserving it may be preserved by having those under it sufficiently informed to be capable of making sacrifices to preserve it. This is an argument not existing before for libraries.

The trend of judicial decisions of the United States Supreme Court makes it apparent that Negroes will be sitting on juries in South Carolina and voting, in democratic primaries if they want to. Like it or not, it is around the corner. With 750,000 Negro population in South Carolina that part of our population has been debarred from many of its rightful privileges, and it is a part that is going to come into its own. If you are going to extend suffrage to 750,000 citizens only slightly removed from illiteracy, the state for self-protection and preservation must bring to these citizens a higher degree of interest and information than they have heretofore had. If this meeting considered only the extension of culture for white people it would be very regrettable. But these facts also appeal for libraries far more strongly than ever before.

If

If I could only see the road you came,
With all the jagged rocks and crooked ways,
I might more kindly think of your missteps,
   And only praise.

If I could know the heartaches you have felt,
The longings for the things that never came;
I would not misconstrue your erring then,
   Nor even blame.

——Carry Joy in "Nautilus."

Courtesy of The Henry F. Henrichs Press.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

July, 1934

Editorial Forum

A Statesmanlike Platform

IN THE PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION AT Montreal the address of the President had a significant and stirring place. At a time when American libraries have been sorely tested by the greatly increased demands put upon them, when they have been handicapped by reduced appropriations, when every activity of the library has had to be restudied to judge of its continuing worth, Miss Countryman has come forward with a statesmanlike analysis. This address provides a real platform for the reconstruction period, for it offers not only a clear analysis of the library situation but a deeply spiritual vision of the future place and function of the library in the American community.

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That the library has its important part to play in the rebuilding of the commonwealth as well as in the enrichment of the life of each individual is made clear:

> "During the past year," said Miss Countryman, "the government itself has been the greatest agency of all in stimulating thought. During these dark years, which we hope are passing, men and women have had a rude awakening to conditions which have perplexed and distressed them. They have asked questions; they have sought answers. They have been compelled to think. When a new administration has proposed vital economic and social changes to a discouraged citizenry, with the intent to permanently improve conditions, they have responded with considerable readiness to make experiments. . . . The common man heretofore has been paying little attention to his government. Now it has suddenly assumed a close relation to him. It is one of the most outstanding features of this most unusual year, this interest which the common people have shown in public problems and the reading they have done to try to understand some of them. They have developed a new consciousness of their government and its importance to them. They are looking into the future with new opened eyes, seeing visions of what a new deal may mean to them."

When the early statesmen of this country laid the foundations of the American government they conceived that public education had for its most important function the development of a citizenry whose high intelligence would make a democracy the best possible type of government. Now again, in these changing times, there must be a re-emphasis of this function of education and not only schools and colleges but also libraries, with their continuing relation to those who have completed their formal education, must stress this function of better training for citizenship. Miss Countryman has done well to give this point prominence in her plea for the libraries under the new deal.

Preservation Of Records In Libraries

THE RESULTS of systematic studies at the Bureau of Standards, extending over a period of four years, of the problems of preserving valuable records were summarized in a report by B. W. Scribner, Chief of the Paper Section, before the Public Documents Committee on June 28, at Montreal.

The report states that a survey of material stored in libraries, and of the conditions surrounding it, showed that many valuable publications were badly deteriorated. Light, adverse temperature and humidity, acidic pollution of the air, and low-grade paper appeared to be the main deteriorative agents. Through exposure of papers to sulphur dioxide gas, with measurement of the weakening effect, and the testing of papers from old books that had been stored in various localities, this product of combustion was proved a potential destroyer of all classes of papers. Experimental tests in a library demonstrated that this acidic gas can be completely removed by washing the air with alkaline wash water. The destructive effect of light is emphasized by data showing its rapid weakening effect on all grades of paper.

In discussion of the ventilation of libraries, the removal of dust and the maintenance of a medium degree of temperature and humidity are recommended. Carefully controlled air conditioning is desirable. Extensive tests of old newspapers and books showed the deteriorative effect of crude fibers such as ground wood, as papers containing them were largely badly deteriorated, as contrasted with the generally good condition of papers composed of chemically purified fibers. A classification of book papers for record use has been suggested. Study of protective coverings for papers indicated that both Japanese tissue and transparent cellulose acetate sheeting are quite suitable. Permanent photostat paper is recommended for reproducing records of perpetual value.

This series of investigations was made with the assistance of a fund granted for the purpose by the Carnegie Foundation to the National Research Council.

Parent-Teachers Endorse Libraries

SINCE JANUARY of this year the National Congress of Parent and Teachers and Parent Teachers Associations in no less than four states have endorsed libraries and their work. In January, the California Congress of Parents and Teachers adopted a resolution expressing the belief that library service should be adequate to meet the demands and encourage continued and thoughtful reading as a constructive element of leisure time. This group also went on record as "favorable to active participation in meeting this cause and earnestly recommending that each local association study local conditions affecting library service and adequate appropriations."

In April, the Kentucky Congress stated their belief that the essential service of existing libraries must be safeguarded in this period when people are turning to books as never before, and urged that library opportunities be extended to rural people. The Colorado Congress also recommended continuous effort by associations to secure and maintain adequate appropriations for libraries that "they may be able to furnish proper books at all times to meet the unprecedented demands of this period."

In May, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers stated that: "the wise use of leisure demands good quality library service for all people, rural as well as urban." The Oakland, California, Council of Parents and Teachers Association heartily endorsing the stand taken by both the National Congress and the California State Congress, and the Wisconsin Congress suggested that "members of Congress units become familiar with the library facilities available in and for their community and inform themselves on the good books to be had through these sources, thus raising the standards of reading for children and adults, making books a positive force in the life of all."

Such a spirit of support from state and national groups can not help but mean a great deal to libraries and it is to be hoped that other state organizations will follow the lead that these groups have taken.

A Practical Application Of Publicity

One Of The First organized attempts by library school students to take the initiative in the placement problem, in a manner befitting well educated, alert young women placing their qualifications before library administrators, is that of students in the University of Kentucky.

The seventeen students in the Department of Library Science decided to print a brochure, entitled "Library Leads," presenting in concise form the general training received, the general qualifications of the group, and a photograph and personal information about each graduate. On the front cover is a photograph of the University Library and, on the back cover, the Standards of the Southern States, relative to qualifications of the librarian in schools accredited by the Association. Five hundred copies have been sent to high school, public libraries and various other educational institutions.

The brochure represents the answer of youth to the challenge of an age of unemployed, to a period when each individual must create a job for himself. The library schools of today are selecting their students not alone on the basis of scholarship, but also on aptitude and personal qualifications for library service and students of Kentucky University, fired with enthusiasm by such an ideal and its practical accompaniments, felt the urge to develop new buyers for the product of training agencies by stimulating a demand for the product. They believe that it "pays to advertise."

Stimulating Summer Reading

A Stimulating article in the current issue of *School Life*, by Dr. James F. Rogers, endeavors to answer the question, "What shall our children do in the summertime after school closes?" He states that "there are libraries and there are museums to which, if the child is properly introduced in term time, he may find pleasure and profit in much of his vacation."

Many libraries are turning at this time to ways and means of attracting not only children but adults to the public library. The Kansas City Public Library recently placed an exhibit of books in a down-town window for a period of two weeks to arouse interest in summer reading; the West Bend, Wisconsin, Public Schools arranged a display of "Leisure Time Interest," linking the display up with books borrowed from the Public Library; Montclair, N. J., arranged a display, outdoors in the Library's garden, of articles made from Library books; and Memphis, Tennessee, is waging a summer campaign to stimulate the reading of non-fiction.

Every publicity effort that makes the library better known to the members of a community and brings them to the library, whether because a member of the family has an article on display or because a book with an enticing title was seen in a down-town window exhibit, has untold value. It would be stimulating to know just how many adults and young people depend on libraries for summer pleasure and profit.

The Spirit Of Internationalism

At the Birthday Dinner given for Thomas Mann in New York June sixth, Dean Gauss of Princeton gave some comfort to the spirit of internationalism by reminding the guests that, while it had been two hundred years after Shakespeare's day before a translation of his plays was available for the French stage and while in 1663 Louis XIV asked his ambassador to report as to whether England had a literature which the French people should know about, today the best books of every nation are certain to be available in each neighboring country within a short time of publication and widely circulated. By such comparisons we see that internationalism in the arts may rise, though nationalism runs riot in our political life.

Dr. Gauss might have pointed to the long boundary line between the United States and Canada as evidence that international understanding may today show growth in both its political and literary aspects. Certainly in the field of libraries the sense of a common program and a common cause has obliterated nationalistic lines.

Library Books Reviewed

Library Literature 1921-1932[1]

THE WARM THANKS of the profession assuredly are due to the forty junior members of the American Library Association who voluntarily and with fine spirit stepped into the copious baptism of bibliography presented by the compilation and editing of this volume. These ardent spirits had the temerity to attempt no less than to continue from 1921 through 1932 Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy 1876-1920*. Cannons' 680 pages record the literature of forty-four years; the present supplement requires 430 pages (the same size but averaging more titles) to list the literature of but twelve years. Twice forty junior librarians, even braver than those whose names fill page III of the present volume, are awaited about 1944.

The familiar H. W. Wilson Company typography, with its helpful contrasting types, centered sub-heads, and dictionary arrangement, is much easier to use than Cannons', although some will regret the loss of the indubitably useful chronologic arrangement under subjects, so marked a feature of the British book.

Useful new features are: (1) inclusion of portraits; (2) references to signed book reviews under both author and subject entry for the book reviewed; (3) inclusion of separate books and pamphlets to the number of over 700; (4) revision of the list of periodicals indexed—dropping thirty-three titles and adding forty-five, all in English; and (5) careful subject classification of the many thousand articles. The editor's introduction is an admirable, straight-forward statement of scope, inclusions and exclusions, and of reasons for some of the perplexing decisions always necessary in such work. This introduction should be read carefully by every user of the book.

Two slight innovations which do not commend themselves to the present reviewer are the following:

> (1) Material is included which falls outside the dates advertised in the title: specifically, early volumes of periodicals indexed in *Library Literature 1921-1932* but not indexed in Cannons'. While it seems a pity to index only part of a set worth indexing at all, yet it is confusing and usually a waste of work to include material not covered by the title, especially when the list of "Periodicals Indexed" does not indicate the years or volumes treated. Library patrons expect to be able to depend on book titles, and not even reference workers enjoy having to remember exceptions.
>
> (2) A weird, double-barreled "Appendix" serves no good purpose beyond offering encouraging testimony to an excess (if possible) of "conscientiousness" (see page IX) among the compilers. It is hard ever to justify or excuse an appendix. There seems to be no good reason why the subject entries relegated to this appendix should not have been incorporated into the body of the book.

Lest these strictures seem a bit captious, it is admitted at once that the only right mental attitude towards any bibliography is one of simple unmixed gratitude, especially if, as in the present instance, the information in it has been patiently and laboriously pursued through unfrequented byways of literature and knowledge. More bluntly, anyone who compiles a bibliography is entitled to our thanks, and they will be fervently rendered to the forty compilers of this volume by its grateful users for many years.

The general excellence of the achievement, in both planning and execution, affords happy augury that the younger librarians are bringing to their work not only quick and deep appreciation of the need and value of subject bibliography, but also splendid abilities for its production.

——JAMES I. WYER

Dr. Egle's Notes And Queries

A. MONROE AURAND, JR., author and publisher, of Harrisburg, Pa., at the behest of several prominent librarians, has undertaken to work up a comprehensive bibliography on the several issues of *Notes and Queries: Historical, Biographical and Genealogical*, published in Harrisburg, Pa., 1879-1900. Mr. Aurand requests all librarians, genealogists and collectors in possession of numbers of this publication, original or reprint series, to communicate list of their titles, and dates. The bibliographical material to be developed through general cooperation will make this publication much more valuable to those compelled to use it.

Child Welfare Changes Name

BEGINNING with the September number, the name of the *Child Welfare* magazine will be changed to the *National Parent Teacher* and the page size will increased to 8-½ x 11-½ inches.

Try A Garden Club

"BRANCH THURSDAYS", always busy days at the Los Angeles Public Library, have added a new element to their liveliness during the past year. At one o'clock a group that varies in numbers from twelve to forty gathers around reserved tables in the staff cafeteria. Mysterious parcels are exchanged. Small boxes are passed around to the accompaniment of "Help yourself" and "Oh! I want some of those!". Occasionally the lively chatter is interrupted by a speaker who rises and holds forth to the whole group for several minutes. Other occupants of the dining room pick up their chairs and move over to the circle. Just another meeting of the Garden Club.

Here meet librarians of widely assorted ages and ranks to talk about gardening, to listen to talks about gardening, to exchange products of their gardens, to extract still more pleasure from that most pleasantly gregarious of hobbies. Gardeners of all degrees of skill are included. One specialist gave a talk on cactus and succulents. Others spoke on unusual garden flowers, roses, and similar topics. A few evening meetings with outside speakers were held and the season was closed with a delightful lecture on Small Gardens by Florence Yoch, noted landscape architect. This was given in the library lecture room and was open to the public. Two flower-arrangement shows were held, both very successful and arousing much interest among the staff, and a series of tours to the gardens of members is now under way. The club also sponsored the library's May Day festivities.

Club is much too formal a term for such an informal group. There are no dues, no obligations. Members go only when interested. Meetings are sadly lacking in parliamentary order and discussion is apt to rage fiercely at any time on such controversial topics as "Peat is (or is not) a blessing in your garden". Aside from the arrangement of programs, the chief problem encountered is that of selecting meeting times that will satisfy everyone who wants to come. If you are looking for a staff activity that doesn't take too much time but does offer pleasant relaxation from these strenuous days, try a garden club. But don't be too formal.

Note Of Correction

IN THE ARTICLE entitled "Newspapers On Films" printed on page 471 of the June 1 LIBRARY JOURNAL a typographical error occurred that should be noted. In the center column, twenty-second line, the corrected sentence should read: "As the screen is approximately 15 x 18 inches. . . ." instead of "15 x 8 inches."

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[1] *Library literature 1921-1932*; a supplement to Cannons' Bibliography of library economy, 1876-1920. Compiled by the Junior Members Round Table of the American Library Association under the editorship of Lucile M. Morsch. American Library Association, 1934. $10.

The Library As A Community College

Leisure Time Interests Display

A DISPLAY of "Leisure Time Interests" was held in the West Bend, Wisconsin, Public Schools on April 18. The idea of the Avocational Wheel, printed on the cover of the August, 1933, LIBRARY JOURNAL, was used and the books selected were taken largely from the lists printed in this number. About 100 public library books were displayed in the rooms with the exhibits. Miss Gertrude Forrester, Chairman of High School Guidance, sponsored the display of leisure time interests as part of the high school guidance work. Local clubs, hobbyists, high school students, etc., were asked to participate with a result that 100 entries were received from adults, 400 from high school students and 450 from grade school students. Every entry which reached the standard received a blue ribbon. The bulletin boards at the school and the public library carried copies of the lists of books available on leisure occupations and 1,000 extra copies were distributed during the day. This project will probably be repeated once in two years—the guidance work covering vocations one year and avocations the second year.

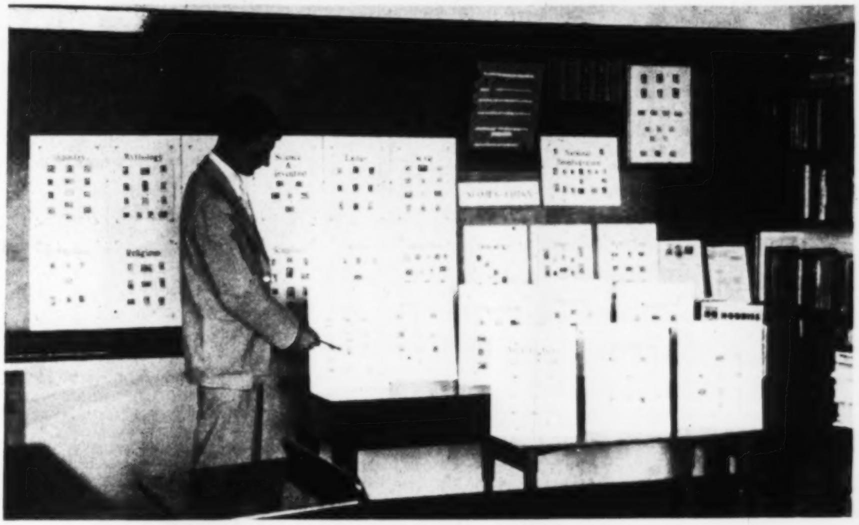
Window Display, Kansas City, Mo.

THE KANSAS CITY Public Library, in order to attract attention to the recreational possibilities that books offer, recently placed an exhibit of books in the very heart of the shopping district of the City. Books on all sports, volumes on travel, juvenile books, and novels were arranged around a poster entitled "The World Is Yours In Books." Colored cellophane streamers ran from various travel books to an attractive hand-made colored picture map and on the left was a recessed wall on which were placed additional children's posters.

Above: *Pioneering, A Part Of The Boy Scout Exhibit At West Bend, Wisconsin*

An Exhibit Of Books, Placed In A Down Town Window By The Kansas City Public Library, To Attract Attention To The Recreational Possibilities Of Books

Below: *One Corner Of The Stamp Exhibit At Display Of "Leisure Time Interests," West Bend, Wisconsin*



President Of Stamp Club

Explains The Different Displays

Current Library Literature

ADULT EDUCATION

American Association for Adult Education. *Annual report. . . 1933-34.* New York, 1934. pap. 44 p.

Bache, L. F. *Health education in an American city; an account of a five-year program in Syracuse, New York.* New York: Pub. for the Milbank Memorial Fund by Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1934. cl. 116 p. $2.

"Books and health," p. 83-89.

Calkins, E. E. *Care and feeding of hobby horses.* 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York: Leisure League of America, 1934. pap. 104 p. 25¢.

Leisure League little book no. 1. Bibliography, comp. by Hugh Brotherton, p. 57-104.

Carter, Elizabeth. Employment recovery through books. LIB. JOUR. 59: 462-463. June 1, 1934.

Hsü, Hsü. A study in the guidance of popular reading. Library Association of China, Peiping, China. *Library Science Quarterly.* 7:421-440. Sept., 1933.

In Chinese.

Keyser, C. J. Mitigating the tragedy of our modern culture. 145 W. 55th St., New York. *American Scholar.* 3:180-192. Spring, 1934.

New York Committee on the Use of Leisure Time. *Report, 1934.* 315 Fourth Ave., New York, 1934. pap. 96 p.

Under auspices of the National Recovery Administration. Various allusions to libraries; short bibliography.

——*See also* BIBLIOGRAPHY—SUBJECT LISTS (Brebner); READERS' (Chancellor).

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California Library Association, thirty-ninth annual convention, Pasadena, May 2-5. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 6:177-179. June, 1934.

Library Association of China. Seventh annual report for the year ending June, 1932. Peiping, China. *Bulletin.* v. 8, no. 1/2. July/Oct., 1932.

In Chinese.

——Eighth annual report for the year ending June, 1933. Peiping, China. *Bulletin.* v. 9, no. 1. July/Aug., 1933.

In Chinese.

Philadelphia District, winter meeting. [Brief report.] *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 14:420-421. Apr., 1934.

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Hardy, Eric. The discoverer of the Codex Sinaiticus; a find in a Liverpool library. *Ln. and Book World.* 23:247-248. May, 1934.

Haverland, Della. Literary discoveries. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 6:155-156. May, 1934.

Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography. v. 1, no. 1. Mar., 1934. Peiping, China: National Library of Peiping. English ed., $3; combined ed., $2 per vol.

Under the auspices of the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1836 Ave. Joffre, Shanghai, China.

SUBJECT LISTS

Bachmann, Ida, and Beatrice Goldsmith. Danish books for American libraries, 1933. 116 E. 64th St., New York. *American-Scandinavian Review.* 22:178. Summer, 1934.

Trade information: annotated.

Baker, Helen. *The office library of an industrial relations executive.* Princeton, N. J.: Industrial Relations Section, Princeton Univ., 1934. pap. 22 p. $1.

Barrett, W. P. *Chart of plays, 1584 to 1623.* Cambridge, Eng.: Univ. Pr., 1934. 39 p. 2s.6d.

Bay, J. C. The journeys and voyages of naturalists. Metuchen, N. J. *American Book Collector.* 5:114-118. Apr., 1934.

Bibliography of plant genetics. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1934. 552 p. 50¢.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Miscellaneous publication* 164.

Brebner, J. B., and others. *Classics of the Western World. . . 2d ed., rev.* Chicago: A.L.A., 1934. pap. 128 p. $1.

Educational Press Association of America. *Tenth yearbook.* 1201 Sixteenth St., Wash., D. C., May, 1934. pap. 31 p.

Includes list of periodicals in education and related subjects, "Sixty educational books of 1933," compiled by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The Faxon librarians' guide to periodicals and American subscription catalog; season 1933-1934. Boston: Faxon, 1933. pap. 104 p. Apply.

Haas, Irvin. A periodical bibliography of private presses. *Bull. of Bibl.* 15:46-50. Jan./Apr., 1934.

See also *American Book Collector,* 5:85-88; *and continued.* Mar., 1934.

Jaryc, Marc. Une bibliographie internationale de la science journalistique. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 1933/34: 82-93. 1934.

Lacy, M. G. *The American farm problem; a selected list . . . on the economic status of the farmer and measures for his relief since 1920.* Wash., D. C.: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bur. of Agricultural Economics, Apr., 1934. 13(1) p., 2 l. Mimeographed.

Agricultural Economics Bibliography, no. 52.

Leavitt, S. E., and Carlos Garcia-Prada. *A tentative bibliography of Colombian literature.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1934. pap. 91 p. $1.

Matthews, M. A. *Peace forces of today.* Wash., D. C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, May 7, 1934. pap. 35 p. Apply.

Reading list, no. 27. Some annotations.

Outdoor sports and recreations. New York Public Library, New York. *Branch Library Book News.* 11:99-106. June, 1934.

Pamphlets on present day problems. Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O. *Bulletin,* v. 5, no. 1. May, 1934. 2 l.

Annotated.

Rivera, Guillermo. *A tentative bibliography of the belles-lettres of Ecuador.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1934. pap. 85 p. $1.

Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1933.* New York, 1934. 6 p. 10¢.

Bulletin, no. 124, Apr., 1934.

Sparn, Enrique. *Bibliografía meteorológica y climatológica de la República Argentina y de las regiones antártica y sub-antártica americanas correspondiente a los años 1924-1931.* Córdoba, Argentina: imp. de la Universidad, 1934. pap. 47 p.

Reprinted from *Revista* de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, año 20, nos. 9-10, Nov.-Dec., 1933.

Stevens, N. B. Early textbooks [used in Pennsylvania]. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 14: 419. Apr., 1934.

Thornton, M. L. North Carolina bibliography, 1931-1933; books dealing with North Carolina. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston. *North Carolina Historical Review.* 11:144-152. Apr., 1934.

Tyson, Levering. Radio broadcasting. American Library Association, Chicago. *Book-list.* 30:293-296. June, 1934.

Sources of information and literature.

Zorzi, M. A. Saggio di bibliografia sugli oratorii sacri esequiti a Venezia: appendice. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia.* 7: 316-341. 1933/34.

Note: The following serial is added for indexing:

News Letter—*News Letter* of the Pennsylvania Council of School Librarians. Mary Eisenmenger, *Sec.-Treas.,* Thaddeus Stevens Junior High School, Williamsport, Pa. Bi-monthly.

—*See also* Adult Education (Calkins); Periodicals (Bacon's); Reference (Bonner).

BOOK BUYING

Allen, W. H. Second-hand book buying for libraries. Lib. Jour. 59:377-379. May 1, 1934.

> Mainly about out-of-print American and English titles.

Love, C. S. More books for less money. Lib. Jour. 59:395-396. May 1, 1934.

> The response of and success in using dealers for a specific desiderata list.

—*See also* Book Selection (Webb); Publishing (Palmer).

BOOK INDUSTRIES

Anthony Adverse breaks records; shrewd promotion or book's guts? 420 Lexington Ave., New York. *Sales Management.* 34:328. Apr. 10, 1934.

Graphic Arts code signed. Lib. Jour. 59:220. Mar. 1, 1934.

Uhlig, Friedrich. *Der Sortiments-Lehrling. Eine Einweisung in die buchhändlerische Arbeit herausgegeben vom Bildungsausschuss Neubearbeitet . . . Vierte Aufl.* Leipzig: Verlag des Börsenvereins der deutschen Buchhändler, 1934. pap. 124 p. forms. RM. 2.—.

—*See also* Bookbinding; Bookmaking; Booksellers; Paper; Publishing.

BOOK REVIEWS

Ditzion, Sidney. Book reviewing media and the Book Review Digest. table. Lib. Jour. 59:425-426. May 15, 1934.

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"Invincible Louisa" Wins Newbery Medal

ON TUESDAY, June 26, the Section for Library Work with Children, at the Montreal Conference of the American Library Association, awarded the John Newbery Medal to Cornelia Meigs for her book *Invincible Louisa*, The Story of the Author of *Little Women*, (Little, Brown) as "the most significant contribution to American Literature for Children" during 1933.

Miss Meigs is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College (A.B. 1908). She was five years out of college and a teacher in St. Catherine's School, Davenport, Iowa, when she first began writing. She experimented with her stories, trying their effect upon the children of the school. The result was her first book, *The Kingdom of the Winding Road*, a collection of short stories. She has a large number of nieces and nephews who now take the place of the school children. Although she both teaches and keeps house for three young members of her family who live with her, she averages writing one book a year. In 1929 her sea story for boys, *The Trade Wind*, was chosen from nearly 400 manuscripts for the prize of $2000 offered by Little, Brown & Company for inclusion in their series, "The Beacon Hill Bookshelf for Boys and Girls". Other books from her pen include *Master Simon's Garden*, *The Steadfast Princess* (Drama League prize play), *The Pool of Stars*, *The Windy Hill*, *Helga and the White Peacock* (a play), *The New Moon*, *Rain on the Roof*, *As The Crow Flies*, *The Wonderful Locomotive*, *Clearing Weather*, *The Crooked Apple Tree*, *The Willow Whistle*, and *Swift Rivers*. The last named was the runner-up for the Newbery Medal award last year.

Miss Meigs frankly states that she owes her inspiration as an author to the dauntless courage of Louisa Alcott, so that the writing of this new life of the author of *Little Women*, which won for her the Newbery Medal, was really a labor of love. *Invincible Louisa*, pronounced the outstanding biography for girls last year, is already in its fifth printing.

The Newbery Medal given annually since 1921 by Frederic G. Melcher, Editor of *Publishers' Weekly*, is named in memory of the first publisher of children's books. It is a bronze medal designed by René Chambellan. The winner is selected by a committee of fifteen children's librarians of the American Library Association. The previous winners have been as follows:

Cornelia Meigs

1921 Hendrik Willem Van Loon——*The Story of Mankind.*

1922 Hugh Lofting——*The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle.*

1923 Charles Boardman Hawes——*The Dark Frigate.*

1924 Charles Joseph Finger——*Tales From Silver Lands.*

1925 Arthur Bowie Chrisman——*Shen of the Sea.*

1926 Will James——*Smoky: the Cowhorse.*

1927 Dhan Gopal Mukerji——*Gay Neck*

1928 Eric P. Kelly——*Trumpeter of Krakow.*

1929 Rachel Field——*Hitty.*

1930 Elizabeth Coatsworth——*The Cat Who Went to Heaven.*

1931 Laura Adams Armer——*Waterless Mountain.*

1932 Elizabeth Foreman Lewis——*Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze.*

Seminar On Library Science For Teachers

IN CONNECTION with the study of library instruction in teacher-training agencies to be made this year by a joint committee of the American Association of Teachers Colleges and the American Library Association[1] there will be organized in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, a graduate seminar under the direction of Lucile F. Fargo, Research Associate, and Director of the Joint Committee study.

The seminar will extend over two semesters, beginning with the winter session, 1934, and will carry 2-4 credits per semester. It will be open, by and with the consent of the major professor, to a limited number of students eligible for a matriculation for an advanced degree who have had teaching, administrative, or library experience in the field of library instruction for teachers.

Each member of the seminar will be expected to make an individual contribution to the solution of problems such as the following which will form the agenda for general discussion:

Methods of testing and evaluating library use by teachers-in-training and teachers-in-service.

Studies and experiments under way.

Persons interested should correspond with the Dean of the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Library science curricula for teachers:

Analysis and evaluation of current curricula in terms of usefulness to teachers.
Integration with the instructional program of the teacher training institution.
Objective determination of content.
Faculty, laboratory facilities, opportunities for practice work.

$375,000. Gift To Mt. Holyoke

A GENEROUS GIFT, for the extension of the Williston Memorial Library, has been voted to Mount Holyoke College by the General Education Board. The sum, not to exceed $375,000, represents about 70 per cent of the estimated cost of the enlargement and reconstruction of the library and is donated on condition that the college furnish the remaining money needed, and that the total cost of the reconstruction be limited to $555,000.

The program provides for the retention of the entire present building and the erection of a tower 36 feet square at the end of the present stack wing, opposite the tower of Clapp Laboratory. This will contain the main entrance on the ground floor and the stair hall. Flanking the tower on each side will be a wing extending north and south forty feet beyond the line of the present building. The addition will be in collegiate Gothic style, of brown sandstone from local quarries, to harmonize with the architecture of the present library. It is expected that the project will be completed by the Fall of 1935.

Can Be Borrowed

COPIES of the surveys of the Lowell, Massachusetts, City Library and of the Berkshire Athenaeum made by Dr. Frank P. Hill are on file in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office and available for borrowing. The results of the Lowell survey were printed in the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, December 7, 1933, and of the Berkshire Athenaeum in the Berkshire *Evening Eagle*, April 27, 1934.

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[1] Members of joint committee listed in LIB. JOUR. 59:316. April 1, 1934.

A. L. A. Officers 1934-1935

PRESIDENT: Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: Mildred H. Pope, librarian, State Library, Olympia, Wash.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: James T. Gerould, librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

TREASURER: Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD: Carl L. Cannon, head Accessions Division, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Louise Prouty, vice-librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; and Ida F. Wright, librarian, Public Library, Evanston, Ill. (To fill vacancy caused by election of Miss Countryman.)

TRUSTEE OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS: Eugene M. Stevens, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Ill.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: Louis J. Bailey, director, State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter, assistant director, McGill University Library School, Montreal, Canada; Rudolph H. Gjelsness, librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Ariz.; M. Louise Hunt, librarian, Public Library, Racine, Wis.; Althea H. Warren, librarian, Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles H. Compton, Assistant Librarian, St. Louis, Mo., Public Library, Forty-Seventh President Of The American Library Association

Libraries Abroad

THE MANCHESTER, England, Reference Library, which will be opened on July 17, is of world-wide interest. For the first time in England the vertical system of book delivery has been adopted. The book stack, instead of being arranged round or adjoining the reading room and on the same level, is placed underneath. The New York Library and the Free Library of Philadelphia are two of the few libraries that have so far adopted this system.

The Main Reading Room of the New Library is somewhat smaller than that of the British Museum, domed and lighted from above, having accommodation for about three hundred readers and the circular shape is a distinctive feature of the design by Mr. E. Vincent Harris, the architect. It serves as a center for the branch libraries in the City, in addition to including a branch lending and reference library itself.

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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY of Italy, which is to be housed in the splendid building at Florence whose first stone was laid by King Vittorio Emanuele III, in 1911, will have thirty-eight miles of shelving for its two million volumes. It will be ready for inauguration in April, 1935.

This is the first time that a building has been erected in Italy expressly to serve as a public library, and the best systems of modern technique are being used, both for the convenience of the public and the preservation of the priceless heritage that the library is.

Free For Transportation

THE BRITISH LIBRARY of Information, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, has for disposal four sets of the four-volume *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom* covering the years 1921-1925, 1923-1927, 1924-1928, 1925-1929. If any public or university library would like a set to complete its file, we should be glad to send it "express collect".

LUDWIG MAYER has transferred his business from Berlin to Storrs Avenue, New Armenian Bldg., Palestine, Jerusalem, although he has established an agency at Berlin. Libraries can obtain all publications from Palestine and the Near East in an exact and prompt manner.

Memphis Wages Summer Campaign

COSSITT LIBRARY, Memphis, Tennessee, is waging a successful summer campaign to stimulate the reading of non-fiction. The first month has shown an increase of 1 per cent over the same period in the previous year.

The chief device used is to carry over the readers' already established fictional interests into the realm of similar non-fiction. Weekly displays feature books appealing directly to the taste for mystery, ranch life, war adventure, and romance, with such captions as "Do You Like Detective Stories? Try One of These!" Titles for this example included such subjects as the History of Scotland Yard and an account of the Pinkertons. The information desk staff finds numerous opportunities to recommend non-fiction which patrons will enjoy. Newspaper publicity stresses non-fiction and moving pictures based on books are correlated with non-fiction through bookmark lists printed by the theatres for library distribution. Popular titles are supplied in adequate quantities. Staff interest is kept at high pitch by the daily posting of non-fiction percentage issued, in thermometer form.

As a prelude to the campaign, a brief survey of Memphis preferences in non-fiction was made from charging records. Occupational data was recorded. The results are serving as a guide in ordering books and planning displays.

Appropriation Made For New Branch Library

THE DISTRICT of Columbia Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1935 (the year beginning July 1, 1934) carried an item of $150,000 for the erection of the Georgetown Branch Library. The 1932 Appropriation Act had transferred the old Georgetown reservoir site to the District of Columbia Government and given appropriation for grading the site, but the appropriation for the building missed fire until now.

N. Y. L. A. Changes Meeting Place

THE COUNCIL and officers of the New York Library Association have decided not to hold the 1934 Conference at the Lake Placid Club since the directors of the Club find it impossible to entertain all the members and guests of the Association. The Mountain House at Lake Mohonk, in the Shawangunk Mountains, has been chosen as the meeting place. The time is the same as was originally announced, September 24-29.

The Open Round Table

This Department is open for discussion on all library affairs

A Census Of Bookplate Collections

The American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, founded in 1922, having its permanent collection in the Library of Congress, Washington, by its Secretary, the undersigned, and Mrs. Clara T. Evans, librarian, Ware Memorial Library, Columbia University, New York, is making a census of bookplate collections in public, college and university libraries. In order to make this census as complete as possible it asks the cooperation of librarians generally, that all libraries interested in the subject matter may be represented. Answers to the following questions are desired:

1. How particular collection was acquired: by gift, will or otherwise. 2. Is such collection available to the interested public for study? 3. How the collection is arranged. 4. Is the collection being increased, and if so what means are being used: are prints purchased, or exchanged with collectors?

The result of this census will appear as a publication of the Society. Letters from librarians should be addressed to Mrs. Clara T. Evans, 601 Avery Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

New List Of Indexed Periodicals

There Is, I believe, a need for a new list of indexed periodicals. Those we now have are either out-of-date or not as complete as we would like to have them.

The Checklist of Indexed Periodicals compiled by Alvan Witcombe Clark and published by the H. W. Wilson company in 1917 is intended "primarily to assist librarians in completing and cataloging sets of periodicals indexed in the various standard periodical indexes published in the country". Since the publication of the *Union List of Serials* its value, for large libraries at least, lies in the fact that it gives under each periodical the index in which it is included and the inclusive volumes indexed. Since 1917, however, several new periodical indexes have entered the field and the old ones have increased in size, including many new titles and dropping some titles formerly covered.

The Faxon *Librarians' Guide to Periodicals and American Subscription Catalog*, 1933-34, has a helpful section in which over 1300 currently indexed periodicals, both American and English, are listed. It gives only the index in which a periodical is currently indexed, omitting to give the volume with which indexing commenced. Only a part of the titles covered by the *Engineering Index*, the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, and *Public Affairs Information Service* are included.

A new list, including all publications indexed in periodical indexes in common use, and giving under each title the date and volume of the first issue indexed and the same information concerning the last issue indexed, if the title has been dropped, would be useful not only to reference librarians but also to catalogers. Catalog cards for periodicals indexed in these indexes might well carry notes reading "vols.—to— indexed in—". The cataloger does not have time to ferret out this information for each title she catalogs but, with a list of this kind, she could do so easily. Indeed, one can only wish that such a list could be extended so as to include the titles indexed in the foreign periodical indexes.

Mr. Clark, librarian of the Engineer School, Army War College, Wash., D. C., is willing to undertake a revision of his Checklist if he has some assurance that the publication is desired by librarians. Do you desire such a publication?

——Esther Anell,
University of Illinois Library

A Warning To Librarians

Letter to A. L. A.

"A man by the name of Allan MacCready called on me May 4th and introduced himself as from the A. L. A., Chicago Office, and stated that his 'work' was to keep the *Bulletin* going.

"He spent the greater part of the afternoon with me and interested me very much. He stated that one of the instructors in the Library School of the University of Chicago had suggested to him that he call on me and look into the idea that I had which contemplated 'working a library course into the curriculum of primary, preparatory and college courses.'

"He borrowed manuscripts and printed pamphlets on the representation that he was preparing an article for your *Bulletin* and would be back from Norfolk in about three weeks to submit the article for my approval before publishing it.

"Just as he was leaving he mentioned (?) that he was a 'little short of funds' and persuaded me to cash a check for $10 on the Central Trust Company of Rochester, N. Y., where he said he lived and was librarian of the University there before he went to work for you.

"The check has come back marked 'No Account' but my manuscript and printed matter has been out more than 30 days and I have not heard from Mr. MacCready.

"Any information or assistance you or Miss Rossell (or any of the young ladies in the A. L. A. office) can give me will be appreciated."

——C. O. Howard
Librarian, Young Men's Christian Ass'n, Washington, D. C.

The Reply

"I regret to say we have never heard of Mr. MacCready and know nothing about him. We are sending a copy of this correspondence to Library Journal so that they may warn other librarians to be on the look-out for him.

——Beatrice Sawyer Rossell
Editor of the Bulletin

New Series Of Travel Pictures

A New Series of travel pictures is being released through many theaters. The glories of the states will be pictured one by one. The first reel which we have seen is on Maryland. The Washington County Book Truck was excellently photographed in action, splendid publicity for the county library idea. The Baltimore views, however, gave no glimpse of the new Enoch Pratt Library, though there is no building save the Johns Hopkins building of which the City can be more proud.

Victorian Bibliography For 1933[1]

This is a bibliography prepared by a committee of the Victorian Literature Group of the Modern Language Association of America. It is an attempt at listing the noteworthy publications of 1933 which have a bearing on English Literature of the Victorian period. A few publications are other than 1933. The literature is arranged under the following headings:

I. Bibliographical Material
II. Economic, Political, Religious, and Social Environment
III. Movements of Ideas and Literary Forms
  (a) Anthologies
  (b) Oxford Movement
  (c) Pre-Raphaelite Movement
IV. Individual Authors

The mere magnitude of this list is indicative of the fact that Victorian Literature still has a very wide appeal.

——Samuel H. Ranck

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[1] In *Modern Philology*, May 1934, Volume XXXI:395-434.

Among Librarians

Necrology

MARGUERITE CURRIER, Simmons '24, was killed in an automobile accident May 22, 1934. Miss Currier was cataloger in the Vermont State Library from January 1926 to September 1933, coming to this position from Baker Memorial Library of Dartmouth College.

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FRANK BUTLER GAY, director and executive head of the Morgan Memorial and founder of the Congregational Library Association, died at his home at Hartford, Conn., on June 15 after a long illness. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

From 1877 until 1883 he was employed by the Hartford Library Association, the predecessor of the Hartford Public Library. In 1882 he was with The New Britain *Herald*. In October, 1883, he became assistant to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, librarian of the Watkinson Library, one of the most influential historical scholars in the country. From 1884 until 1893, he served as secretary and librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was the general curator and executive head of the Wadsworth Atheneum and Morgan Memorial until 1927, when he resigned and was made director emeritus of the Atheneum, of which he also was a trustee. During his service as director, he had charge of the installation of the J. Pierpont Morgan art collection and other similar exhibits.

Mr. Gay had been a member of the American Library Association since 1889 and served on some of its committees. He was the founder of the Connecticut Library Association and for two years served as its president.

Appointments

BERTHA BAUMER, formerly reference librarian of the Omaha, Neb., Public Library, has recently been appointed librarian.

MRS. MARY CLIFTON has resigned as librarian of the Middletown, Ind., Public Library and will be succeeded by Martha McMullen.

LILYAN BUCHANAN GRAHAM, Peabody '34, has been appointed librarian of the Training School of Western Kentucky State Teachers College at Bowling Green for the year 1934-35.

HILDA HAMMER, formerly an assistant in the Readers Department of the Omaha, Neb., Public Library, has been appointed reference librarian.

FERNE HOOVER, Peabody '33, regularly employed as assistant librarian at the high school of Parkersburg, W. Va., will teach library science at New River State College, Montgomery, W. Va., for the summer session.

MARJORIE LANGEVIN, Peabody '34, returned to her position as librarian of the East End Branch of the Superior, Wis., Public Library in June.

MARY MCLEIGH has recently been appointed librarian of St. Augustine's Academy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ALEENE MOORE has recently been elected librarian of the Kewanna, Ind., Public Library succeeding Mrs. John Barnett who has held the position since the library was established.

MARGARET NEELD, Illinois '32, has been appointed librarian of the Lew Wallace High School Library, Gary, Ind.

EULA MAE SNIDER, Peabody '33, of Pahokee, Florida, has been appointed librarian in the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, University of Florida.

EDITH TOBITT, librarian of the Omaha, Neb., Public Library since 1897, resigned on June 1. Miss Tobitt's home address is 3848 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.

EDWINA WHITNEY, librarian of the Connecticut State College retired on July 1, 1934, culminating thirty-four years of service at this institution.

JULIA WHITMORE, Drexel '33, was appointed assistant cataloger at the Pennsylvania State College Library, beginning July 1.

AMELIA YOUNG, Syracuse '34, becomes serials assistant at the Pennsylvania State College Library September 1, 1934 in place of Charlotte R. Ayers who has resigned to enter Columbia University School of Library Service.

Marriages

ALICE BROWN, Columbia '33, was married to William W. Merriman on December 9, 1933 in St. Louis.

EMILY CHEEK, Columbia '28 and E. M. Cooper, Jr., were married in the summer of 1933. Mrs. Cooper's address is Old Hickory, Tenn.

MILDRED DAVIS, Michigan '28 and Charles Wesley Barr were married at East Lansing, Mich., on July 6, 1933. They are now living at 341 South Lawn Ave., East Lansing.

LEONORE TAFEL, N. Y. P. '14, is now Mrs. T. H. Spiers. She is living at 292 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.

EMILY TILLMAN, Emory '33 and Robert Whitaker were married in February 1934. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker are living in Atlanta, Ga.

SARAH WHITE, Emory '30, and George Stuyvesant Jackson were married in November 1933. They are living at Portland University, Portland, Maine.

EUGENE WILLGING, Michigan '32 and Mildred M. Stoffel, were married December 26, 1933. They live at 323 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.

EVANGELINE WILLIAMS, Michigan '2 and Henry Stewart were married at Chicago, October 7, 1933.

Degrees

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM, Director of the Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., was granted an honorary degree of Litt. D. at the Brown University annual commencement on June 18. The same degree was given at the same time and place to Charles Evans, Editor of Evans' *American Bibliography*.

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JOSEPH L. WHEELER, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, Md., received the honorary degree of Litt. D. on June 2 by the University of Maryland.

Self Improvement In A Depression Year

A FINE SHOWING of individual initiative in self improvement in a depression year is the following list of members of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library staff who have received degrees during the year:

Ada M. Mosher, M. A. (Sociology) Western Reserve University; Mary E. Mason, M. A. (Romance languages) Western Reserve University; Margaret E. Brewer, M. A. (Education) Western Reserve University; Florence M. Hooper, M. A. (English) Western Reserve University; Harriet E. Andrews, B. S. (Library Science) Western Reserve University; Ethel N. Briggs, B. S. (Library Science) Western Reserve University; Dorothy Tobin, B. S. (Library Science) Western Reserve University; Victoria Mansfield, B. S. (Library Science) Western Reserve University; Clement S. Skrabak, B. S. (Library Science) Western Reserve University; Eugenie Wielowiejska, B. S. (*magna cum laude*) Western Reserve University; Evelyn M. Baker, B. A., Cleveland College; Raymond J. Gallagher, B. A., John Carroll University; James Kelly, B. A., John Carroll University; Josephine B. Krieg, Certificate in Library Science, Western Reserve University; Evelyn E. Carlen, Certificate in Library Science, Cleveland College. Winifred Brooker, Board of Education cataloger, also took her B. A. degree at Cleveland College.

Staff reports also recorded courses taken by a great many other members of the staff, either as credits toward degrees, or as bearing especially on their library work, or following personal interests.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published During August, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly, Except July and August. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts
Bi: Biography
Bu: Business
Dr: Drama
Ec: Economics
Hi: History
Mu: Music
Po: Poetry
Re: Religion
Sc: Science
Sp: Sports
Tr: Travel

Non-Fiction

Adamic, Louis
Dynamite: The Story Of Class Violence In America

New edition with three new chapters. First book by the author of *Native's Return.* For the general public, especially liberals and students of social and political subjects. Viking, $2. (8/34)

Adams, Dr. Grace
Your Child Is Normal: The Psychology Of Young Childhood

A reliable guide to the minds of children in their first seven years by the author of *Psychology: Science or Superstition* who believes that most children are normal. Market: All interested in psychology and child study, parents, libraries, schools. Covici, Friede, $2. (8/21/34)

Adeney, W. B.
Fabric Printing

Number 3 in the Hours of Leisure Series. Studio, 35¢. (8/34)

Addison, James Thayer **Re**
The Way Of Christ

A simple, comprehensive presentation of the essentials of Christianity which gives the reader a fundamental knowledge of the meaning of the Bible and of Christian faith. Arranged for daily use. Market: Equally appropriate for boys and girls or for adults, libraries. Houghton, $1.50. (8/28/34)

Appleton, E. R. **Re**
An Outline Of Religion

A history of all religions from the far past to the present, written for the general reader. Illustrated. Foreword by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Market: All people interested in religion, author's radio audience, libraries. Kinsey, $5. (8/34)

Bingham, Alfred M. and Rodman, Selden, eds.
Challenge To The New Deal

A collection of the writings of many of our leading "intellectuals" which analyze the current scene. A vivid account of American radicalism turning away from European models and philosophies in an attempt to solve our own problems. Illustrated. Market: All intelligent people interested in current affairs, libraries. Falcon Press, $3. (8/1/34)

Blunt, Rev. Hugh Francis, ed. **Re**
Readings From Cardinal O'Connell

An anthology of some eighty selections from the writings of Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston. Market: Catholics, readers of Cardinal O'Connell's recent autobiography, *Recollections of Seventy Years.* Appleton-Century, $2. (8/17/34)

Boreham, F. W. **Re**
The Ivory Spires

Religious essays which are filled with sound advice and spiritual suggestiveness, by the author of *A Witch's Brewing* and *The Drums of Dawn.* Market: Religious audience, libraries. Abingdon, $1.75. (8/1/34)

Braley, Berton **Bi**
Pegasus Pulls A Hack: Memoirs Of A Modern Minstrel

The informal and amusing autobiography of a man who, in the last twenty-five years, has published over nine thousand pieces of poetry. Minton, Balch, $3. (8/24/34)

Charles, Edward and Mary **Bi**
Indian Patchwork

An account of an Englishman's dangers and difficulties as head of a great native college in India, told through his own and his wife's personal journals. An impressive record of fact about India. Market: Those interested in India, libraries. Harcourt, $2(?). (8/16?/34)

Charles, Enid
The Twilight Of Parenthood

Brings together the most recent contributions to population problems and discusses the menace of under-population. Illustrated. The author is a Professor of Social Science in the University of London. Market: All those interested in social trends, libraries. Norton, $2.50. (8/27/34)

Cochrane, J.
Cushions

Number 5 in the Hours of Leisure Series. Studio, 35¢. (8/34)

Cohen, Helen Louise, ed. **Dr**
One-Act Plays By Modern Authors

A revised and enlarged edition. Harcourt, $2(?). (8/16?/34)

Corsi, Edward
In The Shadow Of Liberty

The former United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the New York district, himself an immigrant, here tells the story of Ellis Island, gateway to the land of liberty and opportunity. Market: Those interested in immigration and its problems, libraries. Macmillan, $3. (8/34)

Cox, Sidney and Freeman, Edmund, eds.
Prose Preferences: Second Series

An anthology of distinguished prose by leading contemporary authors. Among the thirty contributors are Willa Cather, Ernest Hemingway, Ring Lardner, William Faulkner, Virginia Woolf and Aldous Huxley. Market: All interested in modern literature, students and writers, libraries. Harper, $2.75. (8/10?/34)

Davenport, Guiles **Bi**
Zaharoff: High Priest Of War

A biography of Basil Zaharoff who rose from a poor, obscure munitions salesman to a titled multi-millionaire, responsible in large measure for the European wars since 1877. Market: Biography readers, those interested in the powers and influence of munition owners. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $3. (8/23/34)

Davis, Robert H.
Bob Davis At Large

A rich collection of anecdotes and human interest stories gleaned by the author during his wide travels in Russia, Africa, Egypt, Finland, Sweden, England and Mexico. Market: Those who have enjoyed the author's other books, travel fans, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2.50. (8/24/34)

Davis, Watson, ed. **Sc**
The Advance Of Science

An up-to-the-minute, accurate picture of what's happened in science in 1933 and of what scientists are working on. Illustrated. The author is the successor to Dr. Edwin Emory Slosson as Director of Science Service. Market: Everyone interested in science, libraries. Doubleday, $2.75. (8/22/34)

Delineator Cook Book

A new cheaper edition. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead, $2. (8/22/34)

Dennis, Mary Cable **Tr**
My Normandy

An informal account of the author's impressions of a delightful village in Normandy where she has spent several summers. Illustrated by Louise Cable Chard. The author and illustrator are both daughters of the late George W. Cable, author of *Old Creole Days.* Market: Travelers, arm-chair and actual, libraries. Dutton, $2. (8/28/34)

Devan, S. Arthur
Exercise Without Exercises

The author attacks all the popular exercise dogma of the day and develops his theory that whether you sit at a desk all day or merely move about slightly, your muscles will exercise themselves effectively—if you know how to make them. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead, $1.25. (8/22/34)

Drummond, J. C.
Biochemical Studies Of Nutritional Problems

Lectures given at Stanford University by the Professor of Biochemistry at the University of London. Market: Those interested in chemistry and medicine. Stanford Univ. Press, $1.00; $1.50. (8/1/34)

Elliott, Virginia and Jones, Robert Howard
Soups and Sauces

Believing that the European cook knows the secret of making delicious soups and sauces, the authors have selected, for the ordinary American cook, 100 of the best and most useful recipes and have prepared a menu, complete with wines, to accompany each recipe. Harcourt, $1. (8/16?/34)

Ellis, Anne **Bi**
Sunshine Preferred: The Philosophy Of An Ordinary Woman

A sequel to *The Life of an Ordinary Woman* which gives the philosophy of an invalid during her convalescence. Market: Women who enjoy inspiring biographies, those who read the first book. Houghton, $2.50. (8/14/34)

Erb, Lawrence Bi
BRAHMS
Revised edition. Illustrated. (Master Musicians' Series). Dutton, $2. (8/6/34)

Finer, Herman
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MODERN GOVERNMENT
One-volume edition revised by William B. Guthrie. Dial Press, $4. (8/15/34)

Galsworthy, John Po
COLLECTED POEMS
Selected and arranged by the author some time before his death. Contains some poems not previously published. Scribner, $2. (8/34)

Gettys, Luella
THE LAW OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES
Only volume devoted to the laws of citizenship which has been published since 1904. Brings up to date policies, practices and changes since that time. Market: Those interested in public questions, law and political science. Univ. of Chic. Press, $3. (8/34)

Ghéon, Henri Bi
THE WANDERING MOZART
A study of the nature of Mozart's genius which passes all his music in review and all the musicians who affected his development. Includes discussion of aesthetic values. Sheed & Ward, $4. (8/34)

Grant, J.
THE DOLL'S HOUSE
Number 4 in the Hours of Leisure Series. Studio, 35¢. (8/34)

Hadden, J. Cuthbert Bi
HAYDN
Revised edition. Illustrated. (Master Musicians' Series). Dutton, $2. (8/6/34)

Heard, Gerald Hi
THESE HURRYING YEARS
A provocative analysis of world events and conditions from 1900 to the present. Market: All those interested in the trend of the times, libraries. Oxford, $2.50. (8/34)

Hembrow, Victor
THE MODEL THEATRE
Number 1 in the "Hours of Leisure Series." These are little books that fit in the pocket and provide entertainment for leisure hours. For children and grown-ups. See also *St. John, Adeney, Grant, Cochrane,* and *Wells.* Studio, 35¢ ea. (8/34)

Hiler, Hilaire Ar
NOTES ON THE TECHNIQUE OF PAINTING
Practical advice and instruction on the technique of painting. Preface by Sir William Rothenstein. Market: Artists and art students, libraries. Oxford, $4.50(?). (8/34)

Hill, Frank Ernest Po
THE WESTWARD STAR
An epic poem of the settlement of America and of the storm-thwarted love of Emmet and Celeste. Author of *What Is American.* Market: All poetry lovers. John Day, $2.50. (8/23/34)

Hodgson, James G.
GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
(Reference Shelf). H. W. Wilson, 90¢. (8/34)

Infeld, Dr. Leopold Sc
THE WORLD IN MODERN SCIENCE
An explanation of the modern theory of the physical universe, written for the general reader. Illustrated. Introduction by Albert Einstein. Market: Serious readers interested in science, libraries. Putnam, $2. (8/10/34)

LAND UTILIZATION IN MINNESOTA
Report by a committee appointed by Governor Olson of Minnesota and headed by President Coffman of the University of Minnesota. Historical study of use of types of land, analysis of its present use and recommendations for the future. Univ. of Minn. Press, $1.50. (8/30/34)

Landau, Captain Henry
ALL'S FAIR: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES
A book on espionage which tells what information was sought, how it was obtained and by what means it was relayed to the Allied General Headquarters. Market: All readers interested in spy and secret service work. Putnam, $3. (8/24/34)

Leslie, Shane
THE PASSING CHAPTER
Records the author's opinions on men and events in Europe and America today. Ramsay MacDonald, Lloyd George, Masefield and others are discussed. By an English author and journalist who wrote *Studies in Sublime Failure.* Scribner, $2. (8/34)

Linklater, Eric Bi
ROBERT THE BRUCE
A brief biography of the great Scotch hero and king, by the author of *Magnus Merriman.* (Appleton Biographies Series). Appleton-Century, $1.50. (8/31/34)

MacMurray, John
FREEDOM IN THE MODERN WORLD
Practical philosophy for the average man to aid him in his personal problems and daily life. The author is a professor in London University. Market: Those perplexed by the modern world and its changing codes, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2. (8/10/34)

Martinson, Harry Tr
CAPE FAREWELL
A sailor's travel impressions of people, places and events. Market: All readers of travel books. Putnam, $2.50. (8/10/34)

MASTERPIECES IN COLOR Ar
Four new titles added to this series—Augustus John, Van Gogh, Cézanne, Vermeer. Life and work of each is described by a well known critic. Reproductions in color. Stokes, $1.50 ea. (8/3/34)

Mellen, Ida
FISHES IN THE HOME
A complete and authoritative book on all matters relating to the establishing and maintenance of an indoor aquarium. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead, $2. (8/22/34)

Merriman, Roger Bigelow Hi
THE RISE OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE IN THE OLD WORLD AND IN THE NEW: VOL. 4, PHILIP THE PRUDENT
This volume carries the history of the rise of the Spanish Empire to its imposing culmination and traces the causes and beginnings of its decline. Illustrated. The author is a Professor of History in Harvard University. Market: General readers and students of history. Macmillan, $6. (8/34)

Miller, Janet Tr
CAMEL-BELLS OF BAGHDAD
An account of the author's experiences in Baghdad, the city of the *Arabian Nights,* where she bought a native costume and set out to see, taste and relish the life of the city to the utmost. Illustrated. Author of *Jungles Preferred.* Market: Readers of travel books. Houghton, $3. (8/28/34)

THE MOTHER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA
An authoritative manual on the training and rearing of children from infancy to adolescence, prepared under the supervision of the Editors of *Parent's Magazine.* Illustrated. Market: All parents, libraries. Reynal & Hitchcock, $3.50. (8/22/34)

Muller, Helen M.
FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION: SUPPLEMENT
(Reference Shelf). H. W. Wilson, 90¢. (8/34)

Nicolson, Harold Bi
CURZON: THE LAST PHASE, 1919-1925
The final volume of the trilogy of which *Peacemaking* and *Portrait of a Diplomatist* were the predecessors. Illustrations and maps. Market: Biography and history readers, libraries. Houghton, $4.50. (8/28/34)

Noma, Seiji Bi
NOMA OF JAPAN: THE NINE MAGAZINES OF KODANSHA
Autobiography of an extremely successful Japanese publisher, telling about himself and the daily life of the Japanese. Vanguard, $3.75. (8/30/34)

Olivier, Edith Bi
ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR: THE ECCENTRIC LIFE OF ALEXANDER CRUDEN
Biography of the Scotsman who was the author of the Concordance to the Bible. Portrayal of the life and manners of the eighteenth century and of a brilliant and eccentric man. Author of *Mr. Chilvester's Daughters,* etc. Viking, $2.50. (8/34)

Patrick
A BOSPHORUS ADVENTURE
A history of Istanbul Women's College from 1871 to 1924. Stanford Univ. Press, $2. (8/34)

Pedersen, Victor Cox, M.D.
NATURE'S WAY: THE SAFE PERIOD IN MARRIAGE
A detailed explanation for laymen of nature's own method of control, a subject of scientific inquiry for over fifty years. Illustrated. Market: All people interested in birth control. Putnam, $1. (8/34)

Podolsky, Edward, M.D.
MEDICINE MARCHES ON
An explanation for the general reader of just what modern medicine is now doing to make our lives longer, happier and more secure. Illustrated. Market: All people interested in modern medicine and its progress, libraries. Harper, $3.75. (8/10?/34)

Pratt, Fletcher Hi
THE HEROIC YEARS: 1801-1815
A study of the formative and critical period of American history, which takes into account the political, diplomatic, pioneer and naval forces in action. Author has written for Army and Navy Journals and *American Mercury.* Smith & Haas, $3. (8/34)

Priestley, J. B. Tr
English Journey
The author of the popular *The Good Companions* gives an account of what he saw, heard and felt during a journey from one end of England to the other during the fall of 1933. The route he followed was the same as that in *The Good Companions.* Illustrated by Stephen Reid. Market: J. B. Priestley fans, those interested in travel, libraries. Harper, $3. (8/10?/34)

Rice, M. S. Re
The Distinction Of The Indistinguished
Ten human, timely and reverent sermons by the pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit. Author of *A Discontented Optimist,* etc. Market: Ministers, church people. Abingdon, 50¢. (8/1?/34)

Ripley, H. A.
How Good A Detective Are You?
Contains sixty authentic crime cases in which every fact and clue necessary to the solution is given. Adapted for parties. Illustrated by Lloyd Coe. Stokes, $1. (8/3/34)

Roberts, Richard Re
That Strange Man Upon His Cross
A study of the impression Jesus has made upon the world and how it is to be accounted for. Originally delivered as the Shaffer Lectures at Yale University in 1934. Author of *The Preacher as Man of Letters,* etc. Market: Preachers, religious students, libraries. Abingdon, $1.25. (8/1?/34)

Rose, Howard N.
Thesaurus Of Characteristic Slang For Writers
An unusual book which brings to the writer of short stories, novels, plays, articles and lectures a collection of terms, phrases and expressions that characterize the everyday language of various groups of people. Market: Writers, libraries. Macmillan, $2. (8/34)

Rothschild, Edward Francis Ar
The Meaning Of Unintelligibility In Modern Art
A correlation of modern art with modern living. One of the series of three publications sponsored by the Renaissance Society of the University of Chicago. Market: For art lovers and general readers. Univ. of Chic. Press, $1.50. (8/34)

Sadler, Sir Michael and others Ar
The Arts Of West Africa
Thirty-two plates illustrating the carving, pottery, basketwork, musical instruments and textiles of West Africa. A detailed handlist describes each illustration. Introduction by Sir William Rothenstein. Oxford, $2(?). (8/34)

St. John, Christopher
Scissors And Paste
Number 2 in the Hours of Leisure Series. Studio, 35¢. (8/34)

Sanford, A. P. Dr
One Act Plays For Women
All the plays included require women only in the casts and the costuming and scenery are simple and inexpensive. Market: Clubwomen, libraries. Dodd, Mead, $2.50. (8/22/34)

Schlosberg, H. J.
The Law And Custom Of The South African Constitution
A study of the South Africa Act of 1909 and of the principles which govern constitutional law and practice in the Union of South Africa. Oxford, $8.50(?). (8/34)

Scott, Marion M. Bi
Beethoven
A new addition to the Master Musicians' Series. Illustrated. Dutton, $2. (8/6/34)

Shaw, Marian
Essay And General Literature Index
First supplement to Cumulated Volume. H. W. Wilson, subscription. (8/34)

Simpson, Helen Bi
Henry VIII
A study of the personality and deeds of Henry VIII which also shows him as an example of government according to the perspective of Machiavelli's *Prince.* (Appleton Biographies Series.) Appleton-Century, $1.50. (8/31/34)

Sitwell, Edith Po
The Pleasures Of Poetry
A poetry anthology in three volumes, each volume being preceded by an informal essay in which Miss Sitwell discusses her selections. The three volumes are: *Milton and the Augustan Age, The Romantic Revival* and *The Victorian Age.* Market: All poetry lovers, libraries. Norton, $2, each. (8/27/34)

Smedley, Agnes
China's Red Army Marches
A study of Soviet China by the author of *Chinese Destinies, Daughter of Earth,* etc. Market: For those interested in the Far East. Vanguard, $2. (8/30/34)

Snowden, James H. Re
Snowden's Sunday School Lessons
The fourteenth annual volume. Practical expositions of the International Sunday School Lessons, 1935. Macmillan, $1.35. (8/34)

Soglow, Otto and Plotkin, David George
Wasn't The Depression Terrible?
Otto Soglow, the famous cartoonist and creator of *The Little King,* presents 108 humorous drawings of what the depression meant to the American nation. Market: All who like sophisticated humor, *The New Yorker* readers. Covici, Friede, $2. (8/28/34)

Sweeney, James Johnson Ar
Plastic Redirection Of Twentieth Century Painting
One of the series of three publications sponsored by the Renaissance Society of the University of Chicago. Market: Of interest to art lovers and general readers. Univ. of Chic. Press, $1.50. (8/34)

Thompson, R. W. Bi
Wild Animal Man: The Life Story Of Reuben Castang
The thrilling life-story of Reuben Castang, the greatest wild animal trainer who ever lived. Photographic illustrations. Market: Lovers of animals, circus fans, readers of adventure tales. Morrow, $3.50. (8/29/34)

Torrey, Raymond H. and others Sp
New York Walk Book
A guide to a wide selection of trails in the countryside within a hundred miles of New York City. Suggestions for the person wanting a short walk or an extended hike. Illustrations and colored maps. Market: Those interested in walking and hiking. Dodd, Mead, $2.50. (8/22/34)

Van Doren, Carl, ed.
Modern American Prose
An anthology of significant and representative American prose since 1914. Includes twelve episodes from famous novels, four novelettes, seven short stories, six selections from notable biographies, literary criticisms, *What Price Glory,* etc. The Literary Guild selection for August. Market: All people interested in modern literature, libraries. Harcourt, $3. (8/2/34)

Walker-Smith, Derek Bi
Lord Reading And His Cases: The Study Of A Great Career
A biography of a remarkable Englishman who, beginning from modest origins, won his way to the honors of Lord Chief Justice and Viceroy of India. Market: Biography readers, lawyers especially. Macmillan, $3. (8/34)

Wells, P. A.
Radio And Gramophone Cabinets
Number 6 in the Hours of Leisure Series. Studio, 35¢. (8/34)

Wells, Wells
Adam's Daughter
A study of the status of woman from ancient times to the present day in which the author stresses that she always has been and must continue to be the dominant factor in society. Market: Women readers especially, libraries. Appleton-Century, $3. (8/24/34)

Wilenski, R. H. Ar
Masters Of English Painting
An erudite and informative history of English painting up to the beginning of the Modern Movement, by a recognized English art critic, author of *French Painting.* Illustrated. Market: Art lovers and students, libraries. Hale, Cushman & Flint, $7.50(?). (8/10/34)

Wilkie, Don
American Secret Service Agent
A secret agent's account of our Secret Service's incessant combat with smuggling, white slavery, dope traffic, enemy spies, etc. Author is son of John E. Wilkie, chief of the U. S. Secret Service for 15 years. Stokes, $2.50. (8/3/34)

Willcox, O. W. Ec
Reshaping Agriculture
A Social Action Book which describes the discovery of the maximum productivity of land, with its far-reaching social consequences. Market: All those interested in current economic problems especially farm policy, libraries. Norton, $2. (8/30/34)

Williams, C. F. Abdy Bi
Bach
Revised edition. Illustrated. (Master Musicians' Series). Dutton, $2. (8/6/34)

Wilson, David Alec and MacArthur, D. Wilson Bi
Carlyle In Old Age
The sixth and final volume of the late David Alec Wilson's monumental *Life of Carlyle.* Dutton, $5. (8/13/34)

Yajnik, R. K. Dr
The Indian Theatre
A scholarly account of the development of the theater of India and of the influence of Western drama upon it. Dutton, $3. (8/22/34)

Yakhontoff, Victor A.
The Chinese Soviets

A clear, complete outline of the progress made by the Soviet movement in China, with a description of the government and industry of the Communist areas of China and the full text of the Chinese Soviet Republic's Constitution. Author of *Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East.* Market: Those interested in China and world problems, readers of Hindus' *Humanity Uprooted,* libraries. Coward-McCann, $2.75. (8/9/34)

Yeatman, R. J. and Sellar, W. C.
Horse Nonsense

The authors of *1066 and All That* josh horseman and amateur rider alike, and the horse itself, with irresistibly comic results. Illustrated by John Reynolds. Market: Readers whose sense of humor is gay and sophisticated, horse lovers. Morrow, $1.50. (8/27/34)

Zaturenska, Marya Po
Threshold and Hearth

Lyric poems that are simple in form and rich in music and meaning. Market: All poetry lovers. Macmillan, $1.75. (8/34)

Fiction

Bacheller, Irving
The Harvesting

Novel of a brave youth who takes upon himself the crime of his father. Drama, romance and homely philosophy. Setting of author's *North Country.* Stokes, $2. (8/3/34)

Baldwin, Faith
Honor Bound

In this story of Laurie and Hank, who were bound to each other by their friendship and their knowledge of unhappy love affairs which had left them both stranded, Miss Baldwin asks and answers the question: "Is it possible for two young people, not in love, to make a success of marriage?" Serialized in *Cosmopolitan.* Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (8/23/34)

Barr, Cecil
Daffodil

The romance of Daffodil, a young American girl studying sculpture in Paris. Greenberg, $2. (8/15/34)

Bates, H. E.
The Woman Who Had Imagination And Other Stories

Fourteen short stories in which the contrasting elements of beauty and ugliness, tenderness and irony are strongly marked. Market: Short story readers, readers of better fiction, libraries. Macmillan, $2. (8/7/34)

Bazin. René
The King Of The Archers

Against the romantic background of the seaport of Roubaix is told a story of French family life and of the old weaver, Demeester who won his title of King through his skill in archery. Translated from the French by Mary Russell. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, libraries. Macmillan, $2. (8/7/34)

Binns, Archie
Lightship

The story of the crew of a lightship off Puget Sound. Market: Readers of unusual fiction. Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.50. (8/22/34)

Bixby, Carl Lyndon
Dangerous Paradise

A romance of the South Seas. Macaulay, $2. (8/24/34)

Black, E. Best
The Crime Of The Chromium Bowl

A Peter Strangely mystery featuring the lanky American detective on a complicated case in Paris. Author of *The Ravenelle Riddle.* Market: Mystery fans. Loring & Mussey, $2. (8/23/34)

Bliss, Eliot
Luminous Isle

The story of an English girl who was brought up on the tropical island of Haiti where her father was stationed at a British military outpost. Market: Those who liked Rosamond Lehmann's *Dusty Answer.* Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (8/13/34)

Bodenheim, Maxwell
Slow Vision

A story of proletarian lovers during the depression. Macaulay, $2. (8/24/34)

Bradford, Roark
Let The Band Play Dixie

Twelve short stories which interpret the mercurial moods of the careless, happy, colored people of the South, by the popular author of *Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun.* Market: Short story enthusiasts, those who like stories of the Negro and the South, libraries. Harper, $2(?). (8/22?/34)

Bradley, Mary Hastings
Unconfessed

During a houseparty at the Kellers' country estate, Nora Harriden was found murdered. Market: Mystery and romance fans. Appleton-Century, $2. (8/17/34)

Bunin, Ivan
The Grammar Of Love

Ten short stories written between 1912 and 1932 by the Nobel Prize winner. Translated by John Cournos. Smith & Haas, $2. (8/34)

Bush, Christopher
The Tea Tray Murders

A murder-mystery laid in a boy's school which starts with the poisoning of one of the masters, soon to be followed by the murder of the headmaster. Author of *The Kitchen Cake Murder,* etc. Market: All mystery fans who like a logical, air-tight plot. Morrow, $2. (8/28/34)

Chambers, Robert W.
The Young Man's Girl

The love story of a socially prominent sculptor and his model is told against the varied background of the artistic, theatrical and social worlds. Market: Author's large following, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2.50. (8/10/34)

Cobb, Irvin S.
Faith, Hope And Charity

Fifteen short stories that reveal the author as a master of character, humor, dialect and mystery. Market: Readers of mystery and crime, all Cobb enthusiasts, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, $2. (8/34)

Collins, Dale
The Mutiny Of Madam Yes

Adventure and humor galore in this story of Madame Yes, Captain Pettigrew, and the sea. Author of *Lost,* etc. Market: Readers of sea stories and general adventure. Bobbs-Merrill, $2. (8/34)

Corliss, Alene
Let Us Be Faithful

A story of modern love and marriage—particularly of Kipp and Ann who loved and hated each other very much and married. Serialized in *McCall's Magazine.* Market: Modern romance readers, light fiction fans. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (8/13/34)

Cotterell, Brian
Sinister Eden

An exciting adventure tale laid on a secret island where a skipper of a brigantine kept his insane mother. Market: Those who demand excitement and thrills. Lippincott, $2. (8/9/34)

Crump, Irving
Satan's Playground

The story of a British soldier's adventures at a remote army post in the African jungle—the experiences of a white man faced with the temptations of the jungle. Market: Readers of adventure fiction, men especially. Dodd, Mead, $2. (8/22/34)

David, Evan J.
Useful Lady

A story of love and Washington intrigue. Market: Light fiction readers. Macaulay, $2. (8/10/34)

Dell, Ethel M.
The Electric Torch

A story of a man and two women and of the dangerous emotions kindled by a tropical Indian sun. Author of *Greatheart,* etc. Market: All Dell fans, romantic fiction readers. Putnam, $2. (8/31/34)

Dell, Floyd
The Golden Spike

The story of Jeffrey Claymore's first love and first marriage, of his divorce and of the parallel stories of his own second marriage and that of his divorced wife. Author of *Diana Stair, Moon-Calf,* etc. Market: Dell following, those who like novels of modern love and marriage. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (8/23/34

Dobie, Charles Caldwell
Portrait Of A Courtezan

A dramatic love story laid in San Francisco at the turn of the century. Author of *San Francisco: A Pageant, Less Than Kin,* etc. Appleton-Century, $2.50. (8/24/34)

Drew, Anne Stanton
Overture

A romance of the stage, by the author of *Starlight* who is herself an English actress. Market: Women romantic fiction readers. Loring & Mussey, $2. (8/23/34)

Duhamel, Georges
Papa Pasquier

This story of an upward struggling French family is reminiscent of Dickens in its humor and characterizations. The first English translation of an outstanding French author who has won the Prix Goncourt and the Grand Prix de l'Académie Française. Translated by Samuel Putnam. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction. Harper, $2. (8/22?/34)

Eiker, Mathilde
Heirs Of Mrs. Willingdon

Mrs. Willingdon was as gay and vital as her step-daughter was cold and aloof, and, through the clash of these two personalities is disclosed the strange story of a great romance and of the effect of a woman's death on the lives of her family. Author of *The Senator's Lady,* etc. Market: Better fiction readers. Doubleday, $2. (8/8/34)

Ewers, Hanns Heinz
Vampire

A thriller, long banned in this country, now translated for the first time by William Drake and F. W. Sallager. Author of *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*. Market: Detective and horror story fans. John Day, $2.50. (8/23/34)

Farjeon, J. Jefferson
Sinister Inn

Plenty of excitement and mystery befell Julia Maitland and her rival suitors, Bill and Robert, when they set out in a small boat one gusty day. Author of *The Mystery of Dead Man's Heath*. Market: Adventure and mystery fans. Dodd, Mead, $2. (8/22/34)

Fowler, Keith
All The Skeletons In All The Closets

A Wall Street broker and a Tammany politician dare to fight against the gang who were blackmailing and bullying New York's élite and would-be élite. Macaulay, $2.50. (8/10/34)

Galsworthy, John
End Of The Chapter

The Cherrell Saga combining in one volume three novels—*Maid in Waiting*, *Flowering Wilderness* and *One More River*, previously published separately. Scribner, $3. (8/34)

Gilpatric, Guy
Mr. Glencannon

A humorous novel full of uproarious adventure. Author of *Half-Seas Over*, etc. Market: Those who enjoy humorous fiction, will appeal especially to men. Dodd, Mead, $2. (8/20/34)

Glyn, Elinor
Sooner Or Later

The romance of lovely Mary Ottley. Market: Light fiction readers, Glyn following. Macaulay, $2. (8/3/34)

Gooden, Arthur Henry
Wayne Of The Flying W

A romance of the cattle country of New Mexico. Market: Western story fans. Kinsey, $2. (8/34)

Grant, Captain George H.
Consigned To Davy Jones

An adventure story of the sea telling of the last, exciting voyage of the old tramp steamer *Monarch*. Illustrated by Gordon Grant. The author has been a captain of a United Fruit liner for twelve years. Market: Readers of sea stories, principally men. Little, Brown, $2. (8/3/34)

Green, Anna Katharine
The Leavenworth Case

New edition. Introduction by S. S. Van Dine. Putnam, $2. (8/10/34)

Greenwood, Walter
Love On The Dole: A Tale Of The Two Cities

A *Nobody Starves* of the English depression. A stark, humorous autobiographical novel that has been highly praised in England. Doubleday, $2.50. (8/22/34)

Greig, Maysie
Romance For Sale

A romance of movie people laid against the exotic backgrounds of London, Morocco and Hollywood. Market: Romance readers, author's following. Doubleday, $2. (8/8/34)

Haines, William Wister
Slim

A novel about the men who build and repair the high tension electric wires that is full of American humor and nonchalant heroisms. The author writes from first-hand knowledge. Illustrated by Robert Lawson. Market: Light fiction readers, men especially. Little, Brown, $2.50. (8/3/34)

Haggard, Phoebe
Red Macaw

Novel which portrays the life on a plantation in Brazil from 1820 to the present. Exotic background, romance and horror. First novel by an Englishwoman. Scribner, $2. (8/34)

Hale, Nancy
Never Any More

Novel of character by the author of *The Young Die Good* who won the O. Henry short story award in 1933. Scribner, $2. (8/34)

Hampson, John
Brothers And Lovers

A stirring and tragic novel of psychological imprisonment. It is the story of Ted Borlay, son of an English shopkeeper, and of his great love for his older brother. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, D. H. Lawrence audience. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (8/9/34)

Hannum, Alberta Pierson
The Hills Step Lightly

A love story laid in the western mountains of North Carolina in the late '60's. Author of *Thursday April*. Market: Fine fiction readers, especially women. Morrow, $2.50. (8/28/34)

Hart, Frances Noyes
The Crooked Lane

A murder mystery laid in smart Washington society, by the author of *The Bellamy Trial*. A Crime Club mystery. Market: Mystery and romance readers. Doubleday, $2. (8/8/34)

Holt, Gavin
Death Takes The Stage

Amateurs combine forces with the police systems of every capital of Europe in the manhunt for The Hawk, international criminal who had long been thought dead. Market: Murder-mystery fans. Little, Brown, $2. (8/3/34)

Hope, Edward
Calm Yourself

A sparkling, fast-moving story by the author of the successful novel and smash-hit play *She Loves Me Not*. Market: All light fiction readers. Bobbs-Merrill, $2. (8/34)

Houghton, Claude
I Am Jonathan Scrivener

A reissue with an introduction by Hugh Walpole. Doubleday, $2.50. (8/22/34)

Hughes, Rupert
Love Song

A dramatic story which traces the gradual, erratic rise of a small town American girl to the heights of musical fame as a singer. Author of *Ladies' Man*, etc. Market: Light fiction readers, libraries. Harper, $2.50. (8/10?/34)

Jones, Nard
All Six Were Lovers

An entertaining novel about six people of an inland town on the Pacific Coast and their relation to a lovely lady who arranged to have them meet at her funeral and compare notes. Author of *Wheat Women*. Market: Light fiction readers. Dodd, Mead, $2.50. (8/20/34)

Kelland, Clarence Budington
The Jealous House

Through the love story of Jan Van Horn is given a picture of American business in the making—the development of the social and financial fabric of New York from the days of Ward McAllister to 1914. Author of *Gold*, etc. Market: Kelland enthusiasts, light fiction readers, those who like novels of the American scene, past and present. Harper, $2. (8/22?/34)

Kennedy, Milward
Corpse In Cold Storage

A queer murder case started when an English driver of an ice-cream truck opened his refrigerator at the end of his day's rounds and found the rigid body of a gentleman in a tweed suit. Market: Mystery fans, Kennedy following. Kinsey, $2. (8/34)

Kipling, Rudyard
Collected Dog Stories

Illustrated by G. L. Stampa. Doubleday, $2.50; limited ed., $3. (8/8/34)

Knoblock, K. T.
A Winter In Mallorca

A merry tale of the mad doings on the little island of Mallorca where an American bridegroom, his bride, and a mother-in-law decide to spend the winter. Market: Light fiction readers. Harper, $2. (8/22?/34)

LaMotte, Ellen M.
The Backwash Of War

A reissue of a war classic which went through four printings in this country and then was suppressed at the request of the government. Putnam, $2. (8/24/34)

Leslie, Doris
Full Flavour

Four generations of English family life are pictured in this story of Catherine Ducroix, a remarkable and gallant woman, who combined beauty with business acumen so that she successfully managed her grandfather's tobacco business through the years. Market: Readers of better fiction, libraries. Macmillan, $2.50. (8/21/34)

Lewis, Dana
Mad Parade

The story of a girl whose one consuming ambition was to become a great dancer and of her successful struggle to that end. Greenberg, $2. (8/15/34)

Lewis, Ernest
Beth: A Sheep Dog

A dog story that has been warmly praised by Hugh Walpole and other English critics. Frontispiece. Market: All lovers of dogs and dog stories, libraries. Dutton, $2. (8/14/34)

Lincoln, Joseph C.
The Peel Trait

A typical Joe Lincoln Cape Cod romance. Market: The author's many faithful readers, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2. (8/24/34)

Lindsay, Jack
Rome For Sale

A vivid and exciting story of Rome in the days of the Catiline conspiracy. Highly praised in England. Market: Historical fiction fans, libraries. Harper, $2.50. (8/22?/34)

Littell, Robert
Candles In The Storm

Fernanda Milbank, a sensual and acquisitive woman of the world, becomes bored by her new life in the artist colony of Bridgewater and sets herself to smash the tranquillity of the settlement, with rather disastrous results to others. Harper, $2.50. (8/22?/34)

Macaulay, Rose
Going Abroad

An amusing, satirical novel centering around the amazing activities of some advocates of the Oxford Group Movement who descend on a peaceful village on the Basque coast. Author of *Told by an Idiot*, etc. Market: Intelligent fiction readers who enjoy satire, libraries. Harper, $2.50(?). (8/22?/34)

McGraw, Hugh P.
Rude Society

A light-hearted novel of office life—about the people who worked in the English electrical firm of Geary and North. Market: Humorous market, those who like Wodehouse. Coward-McCann, $2. (8/23/34)

MacTaggart, Morna
Broken Music

A tender, moving story of the marriage of a young English girl to an equally youthful German university instructor and of their life together from before the war up to the present. Market: Readers of better fiction. Dutton, $2.50. (8/1/34)

Malvern, Gladys
Love Comes Late

The story of a woman who at thirty-nine found love for the first time in her life. Greenberg, $2. (8/15/34)

Mann, E. B.
Gamblin' Man

A fictionized version of the life of Billy the Kid, famous outlaw of the old West. Author of *The Blue-Eyed Kid*, etc. Market: Readers of Westerns. Morrow, $2. (8/28/34)

Marion, Frances
Valley People

A sympathetic and human story laid in a valley of Southern California. The author is one of the foremost scenario writers in Hollywood. Market: Light fiction readers. John Day, $2.50. (8/9/34)

Marshall, Marguerite Mooers
None But The Brave

Randall Stiles loses his job and most of his money in New York and is forced to return to his small New Hampshire farm where he falls in love with Doris, his childhood playmate. Market: Romance readers. Doubleday, $2. (8/22/34)

Masefield, John
The Taking Of The Gry

The thrilling tale of a ship which was impounded during an international inquiry and then carried off by three young adventurers who contrived to tow her out to sea. Famous author of *Bird of Dawning*, etc. Market: Masefield enthusiasts, readers of sea tales, men, libraries. Macmillan, $2. (8/34)

Maugham, W. Somerset
East And West: The Collected Short Stories Of W. Somerset Maugham

The author's choice of thirty of his stories which he likes best with an interesting introduction in which Maugham discusses some of his famous characters and formulates his concept of the short story. Market: Maugham enthusiasts, short story fans. Doubleday, $3. (8/8/34)

Maxwell, William
Bright Center Of Heaven

A novel which describes how one strange and alluring household was greatly changed during the course of a single day by one incident, trivial in itself. Market: Readers of better fiction. Harper, $2. (8/22?/34)

O'Brien, Edward J., ed.
The Best American Short Stories, 1934

An annual event of real literary importance. This compilation represents the best work of the vanguard of American writers in the short story field. Market: Short story fans and students, writers, libraries. Houghton, $2.50. (8/14/34)

O'Brien, Kate
The Anteroom

This novel, describing the emotional conflict in the life of Agnes Mulqueen, a sensitive and intelligent woman, is laid in Ireland in 1880. Author of *Without My Cloak*. Market: Distinguished fiction readers, all who liked her previous novel, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (8/22/34)

O'Hara, John
Appointment In Samarra

Laid against a realistic American background, this is the story of Julian English, leading citizen, merchant in automobiles, great drinker, and a devoted but erratic husband. A first novel. The author is a frequent contributor to *The New Yorker*, *Harper's Bazaar*, etc. Market: Light fiction readers. Harcourt, $2.50(?). (8/16?/34)

Olden, Balder
Blood And Tears

A narrative of Nazi Germany and of a young man's reactions to Hitler's régime. Although not a Jew, the author has been exiled from Germany for this novel. Appleton-Century, $2. (8/10/34)

Parker, Maude
Impersonation Of A Lady

A diverting story of small-town society and of the battle waged against Wyckton's social leader, Mrs. Wyckoff, by beautiful Irene Morrell, former Broadway star. Author of *Secret Envoy*, etc. Market: Light fiction readers. Houghton, $2. (8/28/34)

Patrick, Diana
Next Year's Rose

The story of the three beautiful Chester sisters and what love did to them. Author of *This Our Heritage*, etc. Market: Light fiction readers. Dutton, $2. (8/8/34)

Payne, Stephen
Lawless Range

A Western. Dial Press, $2. (8/15/34)

Peattie, Louise Redfield
Wife To Caliban

This story of a hunchback who possessed a great soul and his marriage to a young girl is laid in the south of France. Author of *Wine With a Stranger*, etc. Market: Light fiction readers. Minton, Balch, $2. (8/10/34)

Prichard, Ettie Stephens
Old Farm

A story of the Schofield family and their large farm in central Illinois back in the 1870's Market: Those who enjoy novels of the soil, of family and pioneer life, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2. (8/3/34)

Purtscher-Wydenbruck, Nora
Woman Astride

An historical romance about the adventures of a remarkable woman, who, disguised as a man, lived the life of a soldier in the days of the Thirty Years War in Europe. Market: Adventure and romance readers. Appleton-Century, $2.50. (8/3/34)

Raine, William MacLeod
The Trail Of Danger

A thrilling yarn of the gold-rush days in California. Market: Western fans, author's wide following. Houghton, $2. (8/14/34)

Rathbone, Edward
The Brass Knocker

Vice and virtue, innocence and crime are vividly portrayed and contrasted in this psychological romance which centers around a house of ill repute in an English market town. Appleton-Century, $2.50. (8/3/34)

Roe, Vingie E.
Sons To Fortune

California in the golden '50's is the setting for this gallant romance. Market: Western romance readers. Doubleday, $2. (8/22/34)

Rogers, Samuel
Dusk At The Grove

A novel of modern American family life that is laid in a summer place on the Rhode Island coast at three different periods—1909, 1919, and 1929. This novel is the winner of the *Atlantic Monthly* $10,000 Prize. Author of *The Birthday*, etc. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, libraries. Little, Brown, $2.50. (8/24/34)

Royde-Smith, Naomi
The Queen's Wig: A Romantic Novel

Intrigue and romance await Rozel Merton, young mistress of an English girl's school, when she takes the Orient Express for the Kingdom of Irolya to be the secretary of her godmother, Lady Bottomley. Author of *The Bridge*, etc. Market: Romantic and light fiction readers. Macmillan, $2.50. (8/34)

Runyon, Damon
Blue Plate Special

Adventures of a wise guy with hard boiled guys and dolls, chorus girls and social registerites by a man who knows about sporting life and the underworld. Introduction by Walter Winchell. Stokes, $2. (8/3/34)

Scott, Jack
Hostile Plains

A Western. Dial Press, $2. (8/34)

Seaford, Caroline
Glory Jam

An entertaining first novel that has met with success in England. Market: Light fiction readers. Minton, Balch, $2. (2/24/34)

The Second Crime Club Golden Book Of Best Detective Stories

Contains three full-length mysteries: Vandercook's *Murder in Trinidad*, H. C. Bailey's *Red Castle Mystery* and Van Wyck Mason's *The Shanghai Bund Murders*, and also, short stories by T. S. Stribling and selections from Carey's *Memoirs of a Murder Man* and Neil's *Man Hunters of Scotland Yard*. Market: Crime fans, libraries. Doubleday, $2. (8/22/34)

Skene, Don
The Red Tiger

An hilarious tale that shows up the enormous ballyhoo and crooked tactics of the prize-fight game, by a sports writer on the New York *Herald Tribune*. Illustrated by Howard Baer. Market: Men especially, and older boys. Appleton-Century, $2. (8/31/34)

Swabacker, Leslie
Big Steel

A novel of the steel industry and of a man who was corrupted by power. Macaulay, $2.50. (8/17/34)

Taylor, Grant
Guns Of Salvation Valley

A fast-moving romance of the cattle country and of the bitter feud that was waged between the two big families of Salvation Valley. Author of *Caravan into Canaan*. Market: Western fans. Lippincott, $2. (8/30/34)

Turnbull, Margaret
The Coast Road Murder

"The Female Ferret," in reality a pretty, red-haired girl named Juliet, solved the mystery surrounding the murder of the husband of the exotic Edna Somers. Market: Detective story readers. Lippincott, $2. (8/30/34)

Wallis, J. H.
The Woman He Chose

After Will Drake, a young Iowa lawyer, saves the life of Florabelle Meullich on trial for the murder of her husband, he marries her, only to find a series of baffling and startling events creeping into his life. Market: All mystery readers. Dutton, $2. (8/1/34)

Walpole, Hugh
Captain Nicholas: A Modern Comedy

Captain Nicholas, a gay, casual ne'er-do-well, a clever blackmailer, cardsharp and general cheat with a genius for evil, is forced by the depression to return to his family in London where he gradually creates a growing tension of fear and hatred. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, Walpole admirers, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (8/29/34)

Webb, Barbara
Pedigree Of Honey

The love story of a girl who was nameless and a boy who belonged to the aristocracy of Virginia. Author of *Three Who Were Strong*. Market: Romance readers. Doubleday, $2. (8/22/24)

Wynne, Anthony
Death Of A Banker

The banker Mr. Hall was mysteriously killed with a hunting knife while riding horseback in full view of fourteen people. Dr. Eustace Hailey solves the case. Market: Mystery readers, Anthony Wynne-Dr. Hailey fans. Lippincott, $2. (8/9/34)

Reprints

Aguecheek
My Unknown Chum
Garden City Pub. Co., $1. (8/13/34)

Bartlett, John, ed.
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations
Blue Ribbon Books, $1.49. (8/16/34)

Bartley, Nalbro
Breathless
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Bennet, Robert Ames
The Hunted Wolf
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Bierstadt, Edward Hale
Curious Trials And Criminal Cases
Garden City Pub. Co., $1. (8/13/34)

Brush, Katharine
Little Sins
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Cary, Lucian
The Duke Comes Back
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Chambers, E. Whitman and Mersereau, John
Garber Of Thunder Gorge
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Cole, Jackson
The Ramblin' Kid
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Dobie, L. Frank
Lost Mines And Buried Treasures
Formerly *Coronado's Children*. Garden City Pub. Co., $1. (8/13/34)

Donisthorpe, G. Sheila
Loveliest Of Friends
Greenberg, 75¢. (8/15/34)

Eaton, Evelyn
Desire
Greenberg, 75¢. (8/15/34)

Footman, David
A Pretty Pass
Greenberg, 75¢. (8/15/34)

Gauntier, Gene
Sporting Lady
Greenberg, 75¢. (8/15/34)

Harwood, Geoffrey
Ambitious Lady
Greenberg, 75¢. (8/15/34)

Hoyt, Nancy
Career Man
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Lincoln, Joseph C.
Head Tide
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Lincoln, Natalie Sumner
13 Thirteenth Street
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Meyers, Garry
The Modern Parent
Garden City Pub. Co., $1. (8/13/34)

Norris, Frank
The Pit
Modern Lib., 95¢. (8/25/34)

Oppenheim, E. Phillips
The Ostrekoff Jewels
Burt, 75¢, (8/1/34)

Oppenheim, E. Phillips
Shudders And Thrills: The Second Oppenheim Omnibus
Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (8/16/34)

Packard, Frank L.
The Purple Ball
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Park, Frances
This Day's Rapture
Greenberg, 75¢. (8/15/34)

Patrick, Q.
Murder At Cambridge
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Roe, Vingie E.
Flame Of The Border
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Trotsky, Leon
Lenin
Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (8/16/34)

Wadsley, Olive
Flood Tide
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Wynne, Pamela
Delight
Burt, 75¢. (8/1/34)

Postponements, Price Changes

Anderson, Robert Gordon
The Tavern Rogue
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (8/27/34, postponed from 7/12/34)

Bauer, Catherine
Modern Housing
Houghton, $5. (8/14/34, postponed from 7/16/34)

Beard, Mary R. and Bruere, Martha Bensley
Laughing Their Way
Macmillan, $4. (8/34, postponed from 6/34)

A Book Of Great Autobiography
Doubleday, $3. (7/25/34, postponed from 7/11/34)

Cameron, Lady Mary
Duchess By Appointment
King, $2. (8/3/34, postponed from 6/12/34)

Channing, Mark
King Cobra
Lippincott, $2. (7/19/34, postponed from 7/12/34)

Coe, Charles Francis
Ransom
Lippincott, $2. (7/12/34, postponed from 6/28/34)

Engle, Paul
American Song
Doubleday, $1.75. (7/25/34, postponed from 7/3/34)

Faunce, Hilda
Desert Wife
Little, Brown, $3. (8/3/34, postponed from 7/12/34)

Ferguson, Blanche Smith
Blossoms In The Moon
Penn, $2. (8/17/34, postponed from 3/9/34)

Footner, Hulbert
Dangerous Cargo
Harper, $2. (8/10?/34, postponed from 7/18/34)

Gannett, Lewis
Sweet Land
Doubleday, $2. (7/25/34, postponed from 7/3/34)

Gribble, Leonard R.
The Secret Of Tangles
Lippincott, $2. (7/12/34, advanced from 7/26/34)

Guedalla, Philip
The Hundred Days
Putnam, $1.75. (8/10/34, postponed from 4/27/34)

Harris, Evelyn
The Barter Lady
Doubleday, $2.50. (7/25/34, postponed from 7/11/34)

Henri, Ernst
Hitler Over Europe?
Simon & Schuster, $1.50(?). (8/2/34, postponed from 7/25/34)

Herbert, A. P.
Holy Deadlock
Doubleday, $2.50. (8/1/34, postponed from 7/25/34)

James, Rian
The White Parade
King, $2. Title changed from *Young Ladies in White*. (8/10/34, postponed from 7/10/34)

Miller, Max
The Second House From The Corner
Dutton, $2.50. (8/20/34, postponed from 7/16/34)

Ormsbee, Thomas Hamilton
The Story Of American Furniture
Macmillan, $4. (8/34, postponed from 5/34)

Richmond, Winifred V., M.D.
An Introduction To Sex Education
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (8/27/34, postponed from 7/23/34)

Roberts, Cecil
Gone Rustic
Appleton-Century, $2.50. (8/31/34, postponed from 7/34)

Rosmanith, Olga
Picture People
Doubleday, $2. (7/25/34, postponed from 7/11/34)

Sharman, Lyon
Sun Yat-Sen: A Life And Interpretation
John Day, $4. (8/9/34, postponed from 7/19/34)

Toussaint-Samat, Jean
The Dead Man At The Window
Lippincott, $2. (7/26/34, postponed from 7/12/34)

Waugh, Alec
The Balliols
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (8/6/34, postponed from 6/15/34)

Wilder, Isabel
Heart, Be Still
Coward-McCann, $2. (8/23/34, postponed from 5/34)

Aeronautics Exhibition

On Wednesday, June 6, The New York Public Library opened an historical exhibition of books and prints relating to aeronautics which will be on view until the middle of October. The prints shown have been selected from the large collection of Mrs. Bella C. Landauer. The books are from the Library's own collections with the addition of various important early works from the extensive aeronautical library of Mr. William A. M. Burden, and from the collections of Mrs. Landauer and Mr. Philip Hofer.

As far as space and material permit, the exhibition endeavors to trace the story of man's efforts to navigate the air from the first experiment of the Montgolfier brothers in 1783 to the closing years of the nineteenth century by grouping contemporary prints and books relating to famous aeronauts and notable ascents, by countries, in rough chronological sequence.

Calendar Of Events

August 30-September 1—Minnesota Library Association, annual meeting at Glenwood, Minn.

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Laramie, Wyo.

September 10-12—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Exeter, N. H.

September 11-12—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at the Connecticut State College at Storrs, Conn.

September 24-29—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Mountain House, Lake Mohonk (Shawangunk Mts.) N. Y. Meeting place changed from Lake Placid Club.

October 4-6—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Mich.

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

October 11-13—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Hershey, Pa.

October 17-20—A. L. A. Regional Conference, Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

October 22-24—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

October 24-26—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

October 26—Maryland Library Association, fall meeting at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.

October 31-November 2—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

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A Classified Directory of Supplies for Libraries and Schools

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BOOKS

CLEMENT V. RITTER
58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Hardison Patton—More Fur Bearing Animals. Just published, 1934, $3.00. Publication price to Libraries.	$2.00
Hardison Patton—Raising Fur Bearing Animals. 1925	$6.00 - $3.00
Oxford Dictionary. Orig. ed. 14 vols. buckram.	$375.00
Oxford Dictionary. Orig. ed. 10 vols. ¾ lea.	$375.00
Shorter Oxford Dictionary. 2 vols. buckram	$15.00
Oxford Dictionary. Reprint. 13 volumes. buckram	$112.50
Warner Library World's Best Literature. 30 vols. latest ed.	$87.50 - $42.50
Reed's Modern Eloquence. 15 vols. fabrikoid. 1929.	$57.50 - $35.00
Chronicles of America. 51 vols. Textbook edition (Single vols. $1.45 each)	$67.50
Rosbloom, Diesel—Hand Book, 1934 (Library Binding)	$5.00 - $3.00
Chronicles of America. 50 vols. Extra-Illus. ed. Fine condition	$250.00 - $125.00

BOOKS

Foreign

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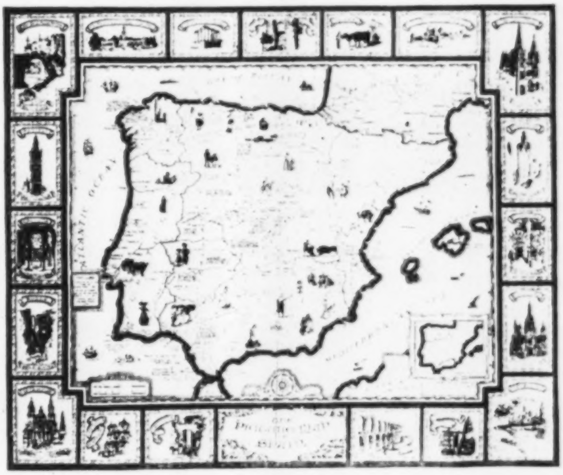

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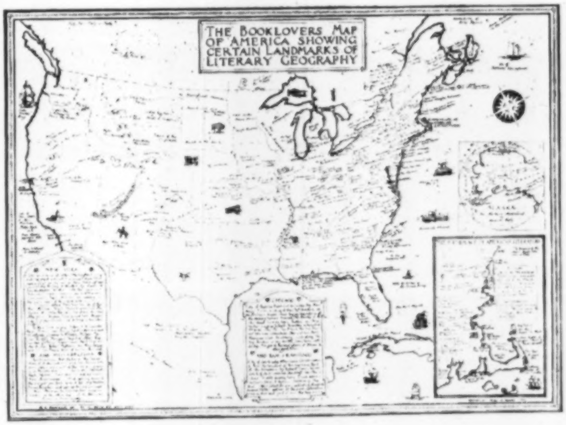
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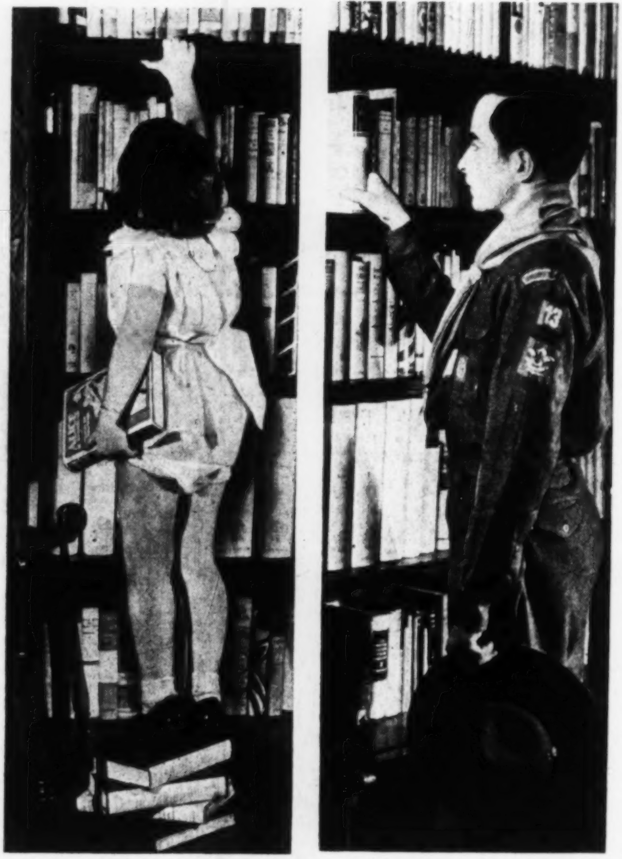

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